SATURDAY NIGHT

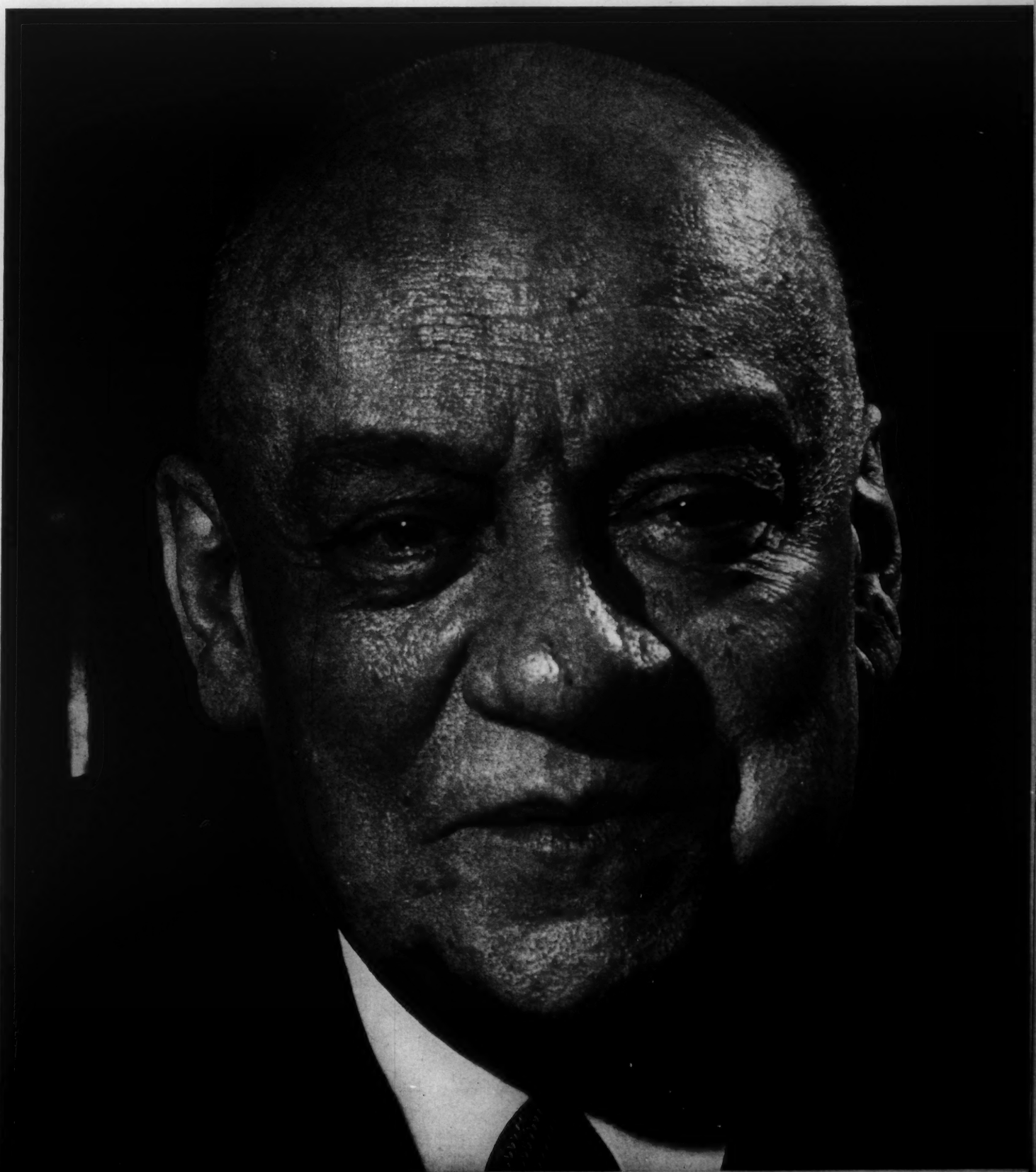
MONTREAL'S FABULOUS MAYOR

See Page Nine

Waste in National Defence

by Michael Barkway

JUNE 7, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 35



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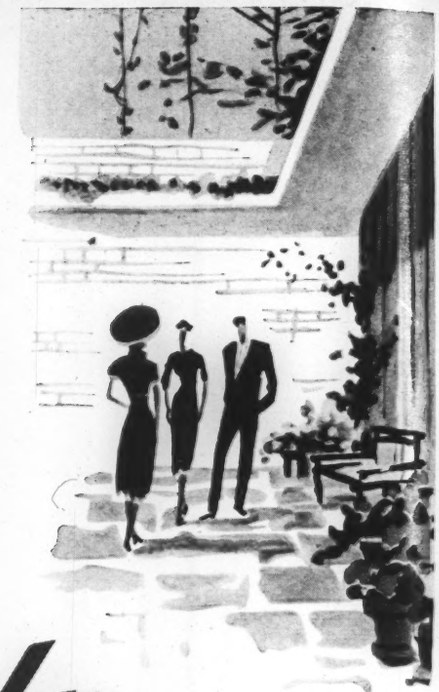

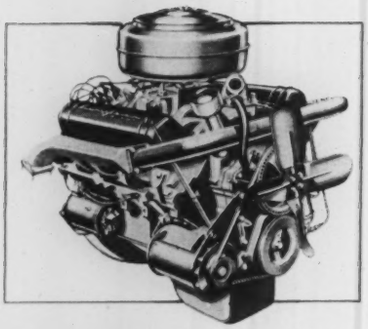

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Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 35 Whole No. 3083

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Two Doukhobor tactics, disrobing in public and arson, have antagonized Canadians. B. K. SANDWELL comments on findings of a committee appointed to find out why they act as they do . . . The story of Sir Adam Beck's attempt to become Premier of Ontario has been hitherto untold. Smuggled up a fire escape to address the United Farmers Party, he was almost chosen their leader . . . BASIL DEAN of *The Calgary Herald* tells of the part played in the orderly development of Alberta's oil boom by the Calgary Stock Exchange . . . Mayor Fred Hume has big ideas for Vancouver, although they sometimes tangle with ideas of aldermen and press, says ROBERT FRANCIS . . . Prince Edward Island is a storehouse of antiques, says ELEANOR DUFFY, many of which are vanishing across the border. Islanders want a museum built to keep their treasures at home . . . PAUL DUVAL traces the birth and growth of an abstract painting by Alfred Pellan of Montreal, through its successive steps . . . A profile is presented of Ralph D. Baker, Winnipeg businessman, by GORDON SINCLAIR, *Winnipeg Free Press.*

COVER: Something of the charm that makes his audiences listen and leave loving him when they come prepared to loathe him is caught in SATURDAY NIGHT's cover picture of CAMILLIEN HOUDE, Mayor of Montreal. He is one-man show, a good one, and a big one. He has thrown away the rule-book for successful politicians — antagonized his provincial premier and the Prime Minister of Canada, but he has voters in thrall. Mercurial about-faces don't harm his popularity; even a wartime stretch in a concentration camp didn't ruin his political career. For study of "Hizonner", see Page 9.—*Photo by David Bier.*

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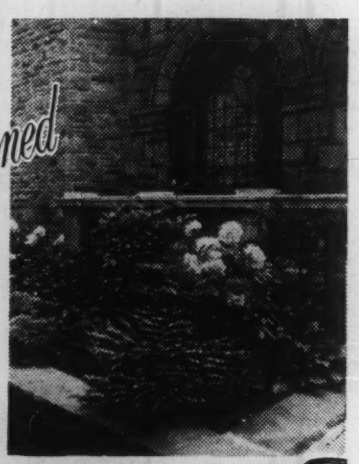

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OTTAWA VIEW

THE PROVINCES: PROTEST CYCLE

by Michael Barkway

THE PEOPLE of Saskatchewan go to the polls on Wednesday, and the people of British Columbia on Thursday of next week. These are the first two of this year's provincial elections, with Alberta and Quebec to follow before the end of the summer. They represent opposite ends of the political cycle which has become common in Western Canada. In Saskatchewan the question is the fate of a protest movement after two terms of power. In BC the main interest is in the possibility of a new protest movement making good.

In Saskatchewan the CCF have had eight years of power. Tommy Douglas, able, witty and fiery, swept the CCF to power in 1944 with 47 seats against the Liberals' five. In 1948 he was returned with an adequate majority, but the Liberals had 20 seats against his 31. If the same trend holds the Liberals might nose back into power, but the pundits doubt if they can. Douglas's period of militant socialism and the heyday of his Government's business enterprises is now in the past. The latter-day Douglas has been making conciliatory noises towards private enterprise. Even his opponents admit that, given another four years of rule, the socialist theories of the Saskatchewan CCF might show as little in practice as the Social-Credit theories of the Alberta Social Credit party show in its practice.

If the CCF is beaten next week by the Liberals, led by Walter Tucker with Jimmy Gardiner assisting, you may say that another Western protest movement has exhausted itself. If the CCF win power again, you may watch a protest movement settling down and becoming respectable.

IN BC the interest is in the beginning, not the end, of a militant protest movement. Enervated by the long years of coalition, the Liberals and the Conservatives looked this time to renew their vigor by fighting each other. But things had evidently gone too far for such a simple way out. Both the leaders and the policies of the old-line parties have a rather shop-worn air. The CCF, less well led than in Saskatchewan, seems to most observers to have shot its bolt as a party of popular protest, and to have adopted extremist policies which can only reduce its influence.

From over the mountains came something new to BC, in the form of the Social Credit party. Groups of Social Creditors scattered through BC showed amazing vigor in the weeks before the election. But like all the BC parties they had leadership trouble. So the party headquarters in Alberta lent them a Federal SC member, Ernest Hansell, to organize their campaign. The evidence of their popular strength during the campaign has astonished most observers. It suggested that the political vacuum in BC may have been emptier than most people suspected. The period of purgation and revival facing the Liberals and Conservatives may be longer and more difficult than they had hoped.

THIS ELECTION defies all prophecy. The confusion of the dispute over Roman Catholic schools just adds to the confusion created by four contending parties. But next week's voting will be scrutinized in Ottawa for answers to several questions of interest far outside BC.

If the Social Credit party can get a real foothold beyond the mountains, there is no doubt that it is all set to make a real drive on other provinces. It would make a determined try to convert itself from a local Alberta party into a national one. Another point of national interest will be to see how the former coalition votes are divided between the Liberals and the

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FAST-SURE

Conservatives. After redistribution British Columbia will have 23 seats in the federal House instead of 18. The PC's badly need to win a good many of them, and their success in the provincial sphere may be some clue to their Federal chances.

On the BC scene there is also the big question whether any one party will be able to form a new government. Politicians of all parties here would be very sorry to see British Columbia driven back to another coalition, when it has just managed to get free of one.

THE USUAL scuffle of Washington protests about a rise in the price of Canadian newsprint was over quicker this time than it sometimes has been. The Canadian Government's view was that a $10 rise in price was reasonable in view of a $20 rise in costs. In rough terms the price increase matches the loss which newsprint producers have suffered on the dollar exchange since their last increase a year ago. But it leaves them to absorb the other $10 a ton which they declare to be their increase in production costs.

It is an anomalous situation that Canadian newsprint contracts should be written in terms of a New York price in U.S. dollars, because the price is not for newsprint delivered in New York but at the Canadian mills. The effect of the system, of course, is to land the Canadian producers with all the risks of changing exchange rates. In the past this has often worked to their advantage. At present it goes against them.

This also makes it more difficult to settle the one serious complaint which U.S. authorities have against the recent price rise. This is, not that the price was increased, but that it was increased discriminatorily. It was not matched by an increase to Canadian consumers. It was called a two-pricing system.

As a matter of fact Canadian newsprint producers have really been running a three-price system. At the request of the International Materials Conference emergency allocations have been made to other countries like India. They have been sold at the going price in those countries, which was substantially higher than the U.S. price. Ottawa could see no advantage in selling these emergency allocations for less than the prevailing price, and leaving local dealers to make the profit.

ALTHOUGH these sales to other countries were insignificant in the total picture, they emphasize the fact that U.S. users have been buying Canadian newsprint for very much less than the price anywhere else in the world. They themselves have been paying far higher prices for small quantities from Sweden and elsewhere in Europe. This may not be any justification for discrimination between Canadian and U.S. buyers. But it illustrates how tangled the newsprint situation has become; and it suggests that the Americans have very little to complain about, especially when they go on claiming a sort of divine right to two or three times as much newsprint as any other country in the world.

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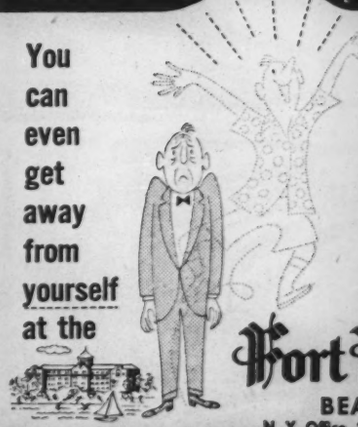

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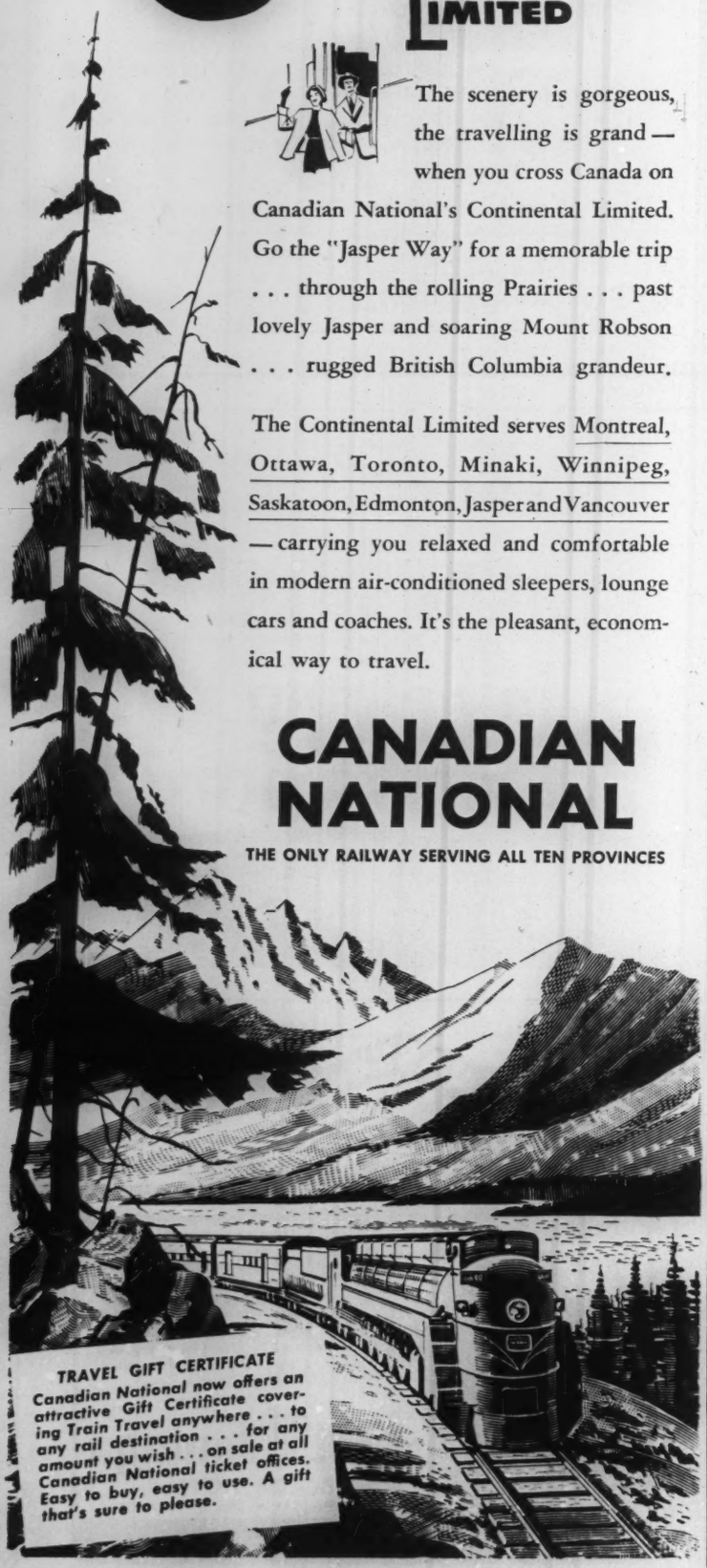

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FATE OF THE "THUNDERER"

ORGAN OF WHOSE OPINION?

by B. K. Sandwell

"THIS book," says the anonymous author of "The History of *The Times*," the concluding volumes of which have just appeared, "may well cause reflection on how the control of great organs of opinion should be carried out." It is an interesting subject to reflect upon, and we wish we could see some prospect of reflection issuing in a solution, but we cannot. The problem is not a whit less serious for Canadians than for the British people. It is the problem of the one-man control of a "great organ of opinion," when for any reason that one man comes to be the wrong man.

The *Ottawa Journal,* in an article on these volumes, offers a solution which is, we fear, scarcely attainable in practice. It is simply that there should never be such a thing as one-man control of an organ of opinion. "In a newspaper, as in a government, or in any other enterprise whose activities touch many others, there can be no useful place for a single 'personality' nor for some single power; the personality must be the newspaper itself, the government itself, the enterprise itself."

This is all very well, but most of the great organs of opinion which came into existence in Canada during the past century were brought into existence by the work of a single personality, either a great editor or a great publisher or something of both. The personality was the newspaper, but also the newspaper was the personality. And one-man control, when the one man is the man who built the paper into a great organ, becomes dangerous only when that man's powers are impaired by age, illness or mental deterioration. We do not at the moment recall any instance of this in Canada.

BUT a newspaper is not only an organ of opinion, it is also a property. It can be acquired by an owner who is not the right man to control an organ of opinion; or an owner who was originally suitable enough may suffer deterioration. How at such a time can the control of the organ be kept healthy?

The Times, in the years covered by these volumes, went through two disastrous periods, one due to the deterioration of a powerful proprietor, one to the deterioration of a powerful editor. Lord Northcliffe, who acquired it in 1908, was brilliantly successful with it for nearly ten years, but eventually succumbed to megalomania. "From the end of 1918," says his biography in "Everyman's Encyclopaedia," "he suffered much in health, and his mind was affected by his malady." He died in 1922. His megalomania produced incidents which severely damaged the reputation of the paper, and the "History" makes it clear that *The Times* was saved from disaster only by his death.

Geoffrey Dawson, who had been a great editor in the years before Northcliffe's advent but was forced to resign when he would not lend himself to the Northcliffe policies in 1919, was brought back in 1923, but proved to be entirely the wrong man for an inter-war period. From 1933 to 1939 *The Times,* ignoring the warnings of its own able staff of correspondents, lent its full support to the optimistic view of international affairs which saw no danger in the character of the Hitler regime. It cannot be acquitted of a large share of responsibility for the unpreparedness of Great Britain when the Hitler threat became an actuality.

IT IS difficult to see how either of these dangerous situations could have been avoided by any means compatible with the complete freedom of the press. Freedom includes the freedom to be wrong. A very energetic and interested body of proprietors might perhaps have curbed Mr. Dawson's tendencies in 1936, but to say that the actual proprietors ought to have done so is going a long way; after all his view of the international situation was widely shared both by the man in the street and by many eminent politicians and statesmen, and he enjoyed immense prestige as an editor. As for the Northcliffe vagaries, nobody could have done anything about them; he was the holder of a controlling interest in the property, and the rights of such a holder include the right to destroy it if he wants to.

What is perhaps most needed, and what is probably developing, is a more critical attitude on the part of the public towards the "organs of opinion," and especially a more critical interest in the nature of their ownership. The period when great journalists were still creating new "organs of opinion" is probably at an end, and most of them are dead. The "organs of opinion" of recent creation are not newspapers but magazines, some of which profess to deal in news and others not. The present owners of the old organs acquired their ownership by purchase, by inheritance or as a trust. None of these processes, not even the last one, is any evidence of qualifications for the control of an organ of opinion.

Above all, politicians should be less afraid of being opposed by an organ of opinion, less confident that its support means that they must be right and its opposition that they must be wrong—or that the public is bound to think them wrong. The abject behavior of some British politicians towards *The Times* has not been without its parallels in Canada. In the *London Observer's* review of these volumes it is remarked that the lunacy of Lord Northcliffe was "fortunately soon terminated by his death." It is a terrible thing when the ill-guided power of one man is so great that his death can only be regarded as a public benefit.

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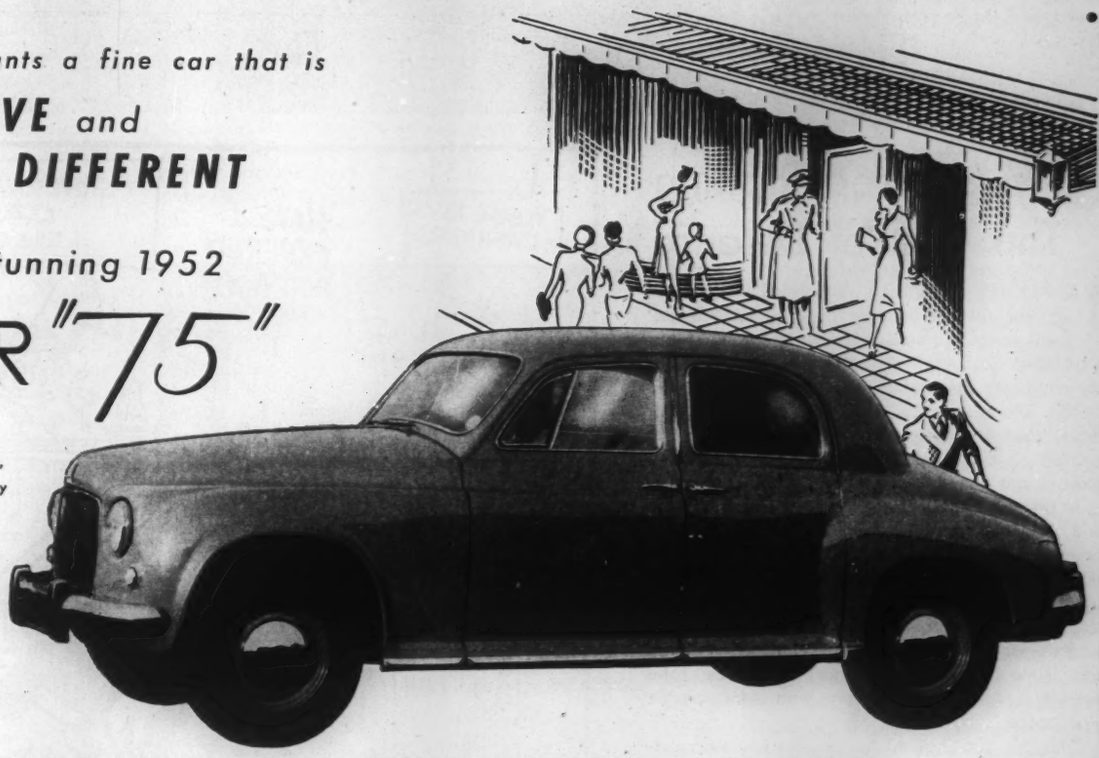

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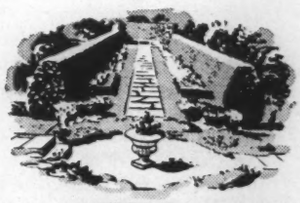

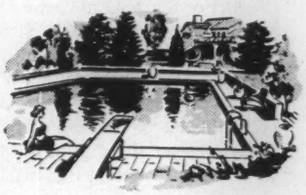

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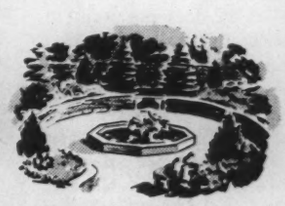

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EDITORIALS

Must Keep Probing The Cost of Defence

IT MIGHT have been prophesied 18 months ago that by the summer of 1952 the rearmament program would either have blossomed into something like a full war effort or that it would be provoking complaints and criticisms from the public. To be under attack for being wasteful, rather than for being inadequate, is a sign of its success. It is in itself an argument for continuing rearmament without relaxation.

In fairness to Mr. Claxton and the Chiefs of Staff and the departmental administration of National Defence, it must be admitted that the people who now complain most about waste were busy 18 months ago complaining about delays in getting the rearmament program started. After the initial hesitations, which certainly reflected no credit on the Government, the defence authorities have pressed forward their expansion with commendable persistence.

The fact that they made mistakes is neither surprising nor particularly reprehensible. But neither is it debatable. Mistakes are many. The failure to make the army engineers apply the new accounting system was one of them, and it had costly consequences at Petawawa if nowhere else. The lavish ordering of some pretty questionable items for mobilization stores was another mistake which — it is only fair to say — would never have been noticed if the international situation had happened to turn out differently.

The sooner the mistakes are found out and corrected the better. Mr. Claxton will best serve the interests of the armed forces if he is frank to admit mistakes where they have been made. This is much better than letting it be suspected that they are more general than they are. To this end the Commons Committee on Defence Expenditure must be assured of resuming next session, and it must be given every possible help from the Department. This parliamentary enquiry is not just to give the opposition a chance to dig for scandals. It provides the Canadian public with a necessary and democratic means of ensuring that Mr. Claxton and his staff have the constant stimulus of knowing that their doings will be under searching and public review.

ENOUGH TO MAKE A MAN START THINKING ABOUT A DIET

The New Law on Perjury

IS NOT Parliament going ahead rather rapidly with this business of making new crimes out of things that have not hitherto been criminal? It has now enacted that perjury exists whenever a person has sworn to one statement at one time and to a contradiction of that statement at another time, and that the Crown shall not have to prove the falsity of either statement; one of them must be a lie, and therefore one of them—and it does not matter which—must be perjury.

We fancy that if this were a good way of dealing with perjury, some older and more experienced lawgivers than those now running the Canadian Parliament would have discovered it. One of its effects is obviously to put a strong pressure on a witness not to change his evidence, even though he may know that he committed perjury in the original testimony. The Crown at least has hitherto had to prove him a liar *in that testimony* before it could convict him of perjury; henceforth he convicts himself of perjury by merely reversing his evidence.

We can quite understand the desire of prosecuting authorities to simplify their own tasks but a law like this, while it may simplify the prosecution in one case, may also make it much harder in another and perhaps more important one.

Orchestra Submits

FIVE or six highly competent musicians have lost their jobs with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for no other reason than the United States Department of Immigration will not give them temporary admission into that country, and consequently they cannot go there when the TSO has engagements to play in American cities. The TSO has submitted to the Washington order and dismissed them. The Musicians' Union has consented to their dismissal—and we hope has refunded the $500 which it presumably collected as their entrance fee. They are now at liberty to find jobs in some other orchestra which does not want to play in the United States, or to get along without jobs, or to become streetcleaners or dishwashers or enter some other profession with which the United States is not concerned.

We have no idea what makes the United States undesirous of the temporary presence of these musicians in the territory of the republic. Neither, probably, have they. The United States does not have to tell Canada why they are kept out, any more than Canada has to tell the United States why Dr. Dubois is kept out of this country.

We make no complaint about their being kept out, since nobody has an absolute right of entry into a foreign land. In such matters the U.S. Government is responsible only to the U.S. people, and if the U.S. people like to have good musicians excluded on the say-so of a U.S. official we in Canada have no right to complain.

But we do feel inclined to complain about the conduct of the TSO in dismissing competent musicians merely because the U.S. will not admit them. The idea that a certificate of admissibility into the United States thus becomes a condition of membership in the TSO, and even worse, that a refusal of admission to the United States becomes a sufficient reason for dismissal from the TSO, seems to us fatal to good relationships between the Orchestra management and its players. It means that all the players hold their positions simply by grace of the U.S. Department of Immigration, an authority before which they cannot appear to defend themselves, and which has no responsibility for doing them justice. For the moment it may be better to knuckle under to the ban rather than to decline American engagements or to play them with substitute players. In the long run we think that either of these latter policies would be better for the dignity of the Orchestra.

New Railway Era

THE COMBINATION of full industrial employment with adequately remunerated agriculture is bringing about a condition of high productivity in this country which may radically change the transportation problems with which Canada has been struggling ever since 1913—with occasional brief intervals of reasonable traffic volume. The close of the second great railway construction era

with the advent of the First World War left Canada with a huge surplusage of railway mileage, to face the rise of the new great alternative methods of transport, the motor-freight vehicle and the airplane. It has taken almost exactly forty years for traffic to reach the point where the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway can say: "Railway mileage is no longer in excess of needs. The development of Canada has, in fact, caught up with railway construction."

Mr. Mather is an authority in himself and speaks with the knowledge available to a huge transport agency. He lays stress upon the unprecedently rapid development in the last few years of vast new natural resources, most of which are located at great distances from their markets and often also from their most economical points of conversion. His estimate does not, in view of the traffic records of the last few years, sound at all unreasonable.

But it has a significance which should command the attention of all who are seriously concerned about Canada's future. If we are going to need more railway mileage we are going to need more railway capital; and it will not be possible to obtain that capital, for any but governmental enterprises, unless it is permitted to earn an attractive return. It is many years since railway capital has earned a reasonable return in this country; but then it is also many years since additional railway capital has been needed for expansion purposes, as distinct from the purpose of keeping the existing services in running order. And the prospect of having the requisite expansion entirely financed by government-guaranteed bonds of the CNR is not wholly alluring (if the railway is not to be allowed to earn the interest on them), even if we assume that such bonds could be sold without pushing up the rate of interest on other government borrowings.

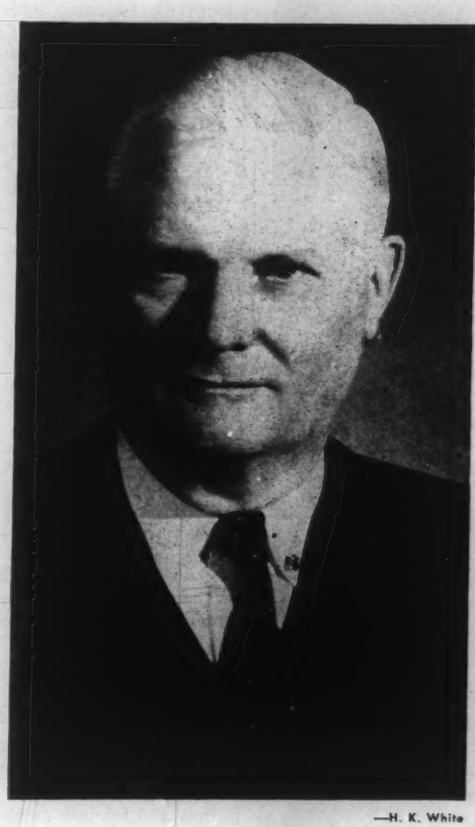
Canada has managed to get along with too much railway mileage; but too little railway mileage is a thing that Canada cannot possibly get along with. It would be a hangman's noose about her neck.

The Apprentice Problem

IF EVER there was an example of "better late than never" it was the recent National Conference on Apprenticeship in Ottawa. Provincial governments, industry and trade unions joined with the Federal Department of Labor to examine the growing shortage of skilled labor for the growing number of industrial plants needing it. After years of happy-go-lucky neglect it was not to be supposed that any immediate results could develop from one conference. The hope is that everyone concerned with industry will take a serious warning, and give the problem the attention it needs.

It has been a familiar complaint that Canada continually received immigrants at the bottom of the economic scale and exported emigrants to the United States from the top end. In industry—and we would do well to realize this — the reverse is true. Canada has never developed from its native population anything like the number of skilled tradesmen required. We have largely relied on immigration to bring them to us ready-made from countries which had a better appreciation of the value of skilled hands as well as skilled brains. Here in Canada most firms have been lazy about providing training; most unions have been anxious to limit it; and most young men have been too impatient to undertake it. The end of this road is the frustration of all our rosy dreams about becoming an industrialized country.

In its essence this is the very problem we discussed last week. It reflects our failure to discriminate between jobs that anyone can go into without the trouble and expense of training and those which deserve a higher reward because they require a longer preparation. Perhaps the realization that the future of Canadian industry itself depends on a better appreciation of the difference may have some practical effect. We can no longer afford the weak sentimentality of pretending that every man is as good as the next one. Some have labored and striven at considerable cost to make themselves more valuable to the community than others; and these deserve their reward.



—H. K. White

HON. J. S. McDIARMID

Veteran Mines Minister

MANITOBA has been lucky in having the same aggressive and imaginative Minister of Mines and Natural Resources for twenty years. Last month, when the Hon. J. S. McDiarmid completed that period of continuous service—a record, by the way, for any mines minister in Canada, a grateful Province paid tribute in the press and elsewhere. Of all the branches of provincial government, Mines and Resources probably benefits most in proportion to the length of time a good man heads it, provided, of course, the province has the resources to be worked up. Manitoba evidently has them and Mr. McDiarmid has been instrumental in stepping up their rate of development.

For example, from 1932 to 1951 mineral production increased three times—from $8,700,000 to $28,400,000. The value of forest production went up twenty times, the value of marketed furs nine-fold—$690,000 to $5,370,000, and fur rehabilitation projects in Northern Manitoba have become patterns for other provinces following conservation programs.

All this has stemmed directly from the ability of Mr. McDiarmid to blueprint the work for his department, to pick and inspire expert lieutenants and boldly to play his own direct role in the program. Not the least of this task were Mr. McDiarmid's extensive travels throughout his Province. Few, if any, Manitobans know it better.

The Federal By-Elections

WHEN a government consistently loses by-elections in widely separated areas, there can be no doubt that the government's popularity is slipping. In the days when the two old parties were fairly evenly balanced in the Commons, the results of the last series of by-elections, coupled with the results of the previous "little election", would have been accepted as decisive evidence of a change of Government in the next general election.

But by-elections are no longer reliable indicators of how the same voters will vote in the next general election. It is obvious that electors in three provinces served a warning on the government; it will require more evidence to show that the by-election votes expressed confidence in the Opposition.

For a government which has been in office 17 consecutive years and is suffering from a top-heavy majority, a feeling of political invincibility and at times what amounts to intolerance of public opinion, repeated by-election defeats are the proper medicine.

For the Conservatives the results provide an encouraging gain in voting strength in the House and a heartening stimulus to their efforts in the country. But if the Opposition is to carry the victory of the two little elections into the next general election it will have to persuade the public of its ability to form an acceptable alternative government. The by-elections provide a challenge to both Liberals and Conservatives.

Customs and Censorship

THE censorship exercised over the reading of Canadians by the Department of Customs seems to us to be becoming slightly absurd. It is now impossible for a Canadian to qualify himself as an expert on the doctrines and theories of Stalinist Communism, because no Canadian while remaining in Canada can have access to some of the important writings of Stalin, such as his "Problems of Leninism", on account of the prohibition against their importation.

There has been no court decision, and there can be no court decision, on the question whether "Problems of Leninism" is subversive, or lewd, or immoral, or anything else which would place it in the category of books which are forbidden by law to be circulated in Canada. In all probability it could be printed in Canada, if there were enough circulation in prospect to make the printing worth while, and nobody would interfere with its circulation, or if anybody did interfere the courts would uphold the book's innocence. It is not an offence to attempt to bring it into Canada, because nobody knows what books are excluded by the censor until he has tried to pass one through the customs. We doubt greatly whether the possession of a copy, or even the sale of a copy, which has sneaked past the censor's agents is an offence.

All that has happened in the case of these censored books is that Parliament has conferred on the Customs Department the right (and with it the duty) of barring from importation into Canada any book which it considers to be unsuitable for circulation in this country, and the Department has conferred upon its anonymous censor the power to decide what books it is going to consider unsuitable. This power is exercised without any argument for or against the book, without any right of appeal, and usually without the public ever learning that there has been a decision and that the book is banned. The censor has said that it is to be banned and that is an end of it. Canadians, in Canada, cannot read it, at least until the censor has changed his mind—which he occasionally does.

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LETTERS

Hush Puppies

IN A recent issue you had an article by Mr. Sandwell regarding the old Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Va. In that article, he mentioned "Hush Puppies". Wondering what they were and how they got their name, we asked a friend in Richmond. He came back with the following information:

"In the days of our Southern forefathers the whole family, including the dogs, participated in the 'Fish Fry'. While the grown folks were engaged in frying the 'big catch', something had to be devised to keep the children and dogs from under foot, so the 'hush puppies' were originated. This was a tidbit of corn meal, etc., fried along with the fish (or chicken, etc.) and tossed to the waiting children and dogs as an appeasing gesture — hence the name 'Hush Puppies'.

Ingredients:

3 cups corn meal
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. black pepper
1 large mild yellow onion chipped fine—Mix together.
1 egg
4 tbsp. cooking oil—Stir into above.
1½ tsp. baking powder—Add to mixture.
sweet milk—Stir in enough to hold the mixture together. Shape into small finger size pones and fry in skillet with fish."

Montreal, Que. A. C. THOMPSON

No Impeached President

WILLSON WOODSIDE in his article on President Truman refers to (presidents): "—Jackson, Polk and Johnson (who followed Lincoln and was impeached)." That phrase gives the impression that Johnson was removed from office. According to Arthur Schlesinger, author of "Political and Social Growth of the United States 1852-1933", impeachment proceedings were brought against Johnson, but "when the vote was taken on May 16 (1868), the Senate stood 35-19 for conviction, one vote short of the necessary two thirds."

President Johnson remained in office until his term expired in 1869. To date no U.S. president has been displaced as a result of impeachment.

Ottawa, Ont. ELIZABETH W. SILLMAN

"Mess of Pottage"?

IF Margaret A. Mathewson had confined her remarks to reminiscences, when she wrote SATURDAY NIGHT, no one could object to her letter in your internationally famous weekly, but that vicious slam, at the United States was most unfair and inaccurate . . .

Instead of "selling their birthright for a mess of pottage," as she puts it, the Americans did the exact opposite. They maintained their "birthright", at great cost, against the oppression of a tyrant, as represented by George III, and they have supported Canadian culture most generously, as any Canadian artist or writer can testify.

London, Ont. RENA CHANDLER

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HOUDE: THE FABULOUS MAYOR OF MONTREAL

French Canadians adore him; English Canada is spellbound; what has Hizzoner got that has them eating from his hand?

by Leslie Roberts

"LET ME TELL YOU . . ."

"Nonnn . . ."

"ME AND MAURICE . . ."

"AND I SAID TO HIM . . ."

—Photos by David Bier

THE CAREER of Camillien Houde, Chief Magistrate of the town its residents like to describe as "the second largest French-speaking city in the world," is Canada's most fascinating political enigma.

There is nothing enigmatic about the personality of His Worship, however. On the contrary, M'sieu Houde's motives are invariably obvious and always have to do with what may be termed the political *bien être*, or well-being, of the Mayor of Montreal.

The enigma (actually a double enigma) lies elsewhere. It is impossible to discern why his French-speaking supporters, members of the most superbly logical tribe on earth, never see anything illogical in their hero's flair for the sudden, and never explained, political *volte-face*, usually performed while in motion. Even more inexplicable is what *Le Grand* Camillien does to the English-speaking brethren whenever he comes into contact with them in the mass. Citizens of Toronto, Kitchener, Guelph and points west, gathered in solemn convention in Montreal, and noting in their programs that they are to be addressed by the ogre, come to the banquet hall determined to loathe. They listen and leave loving him.

As to what his personality does to *les bons Canadiens*, there is the evidence of his relations with another gentleman of at least equally high egocontent, the Honorable Maurice LeNoblet Duplessis, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. It is no exaggeration to say that some years back Mr. Houde believed that Mr. Duplessis euchred him out of the leadership of the Provincial Conservative party. In fact, he kept saying so, out loud and in public. According to His Worship, the Province, which is considerably bigger than the State of Texas, would never be large enough to contain the two of them. Then suddenly, during the last Provincial elections, he appeared on a Montreal platform with *le Premier Ministre*, and a mating ensued that was beautiful to behold. The lovers, judged by what they said, and the sheeps' eyes they made, might have been that way about each other all their adult lives. So now Camillien was marching in precisely the opposite direction to that in which he had been proceeding for years. He offered no explanation. Yet no French-speaking Montrealer appeared to consider the *volte face* peculiar, and certainly nobody with a vote held it against him, as witness his continuing occupation of City Hall.

In the English-speaking area, the occasions on which his auditors came determined to hate and remained to love are legion. As a laboratory sample there was the case of the national convention of an important commercial organization the members of which are gentlemen who pride themselves that they have been around and know what day this is. Hizzoner was listed as guest speaker for the final clambake, and before dinner numerous citizens with glasses in their hands could have been heard inquiring who in hell had dreamed up the notion of inviting this refugee from a concentration camp to address a gathering of patriots.

While the inevitable *soupe aux pois*, chicken and ice cream were being consumed, many curiously cynical eyes were fixed on the centre of the head table. Anyone who did not know Houde would have said: "The poor guy is on a spot tonight, for sure."

Then the Mayor unlimbered his vast girth, stood to the mike and began talking in his peculiarly personal brand of half-broken English. Within five minutes he owned the house. And when the cynics filed out, an hour later, after alternately rocking with laughter and being lifted off their chairs by emotions they could never explain, the comments to be heard summed up in such exclamations as "Terrific!" "What a man!" and "Brother, can that guy make three-base hits!"

Mr. Houde, in short, is a difficult phenomenon to dissect. If it were possible to make allowance for the vast chasm which yawns between the chemistry of the Anglo-Saxon man and that of the Gallic man, the nearest Anglo-Canadian approach to the qualities which make Houde what he is are those which made Mitch Hepburn the idol of Ontario in a somewhat earlier day. Camillien was around even then, and he has lasted the course, often on a heavy track, whereas Mitch hasn't.

THE WRITER cannot recall a single major political issue on which he has shared common ground with His Worship. On the other hand, he can think of a score of occasions when it would have been a pleasure to throttle him. But let him trundle his huge bulk into a room and the political dislike which had become almost personal *in absentia* vanishes, to be replaced by the warm glow that happens when a person held in affection appears.

You may say to yourself, "Be your age. This is just an overweight demagogue!" You think of all the items, from Mussolini to Massey, that are cata-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

PARLIAMENT PROBES WASTE IN DEFENCE

Civil servants are reminded of trust; they are responsible for public purse

by Michael Barkway

—Capital Press

C. M. DRURY, Deputy Minister of National Defence, bears probe with "steady equanimity".

UP ON PARLIAMENT HILL they've been talking a lot about waste and extravagance in defence expenditure. Most voters will think it about time. Two billion dollars to be voted for national defence this year will come under the control of one minister, Brooke Claxton. Most of it will be divided between the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. The civilian control over them rests with Brooke Claxton's departmental staff under C. M. Drury, the Deputy Minister of National Defence.

The Petawawa scandal has intensified the parliamentary interest in defence expenditure, and partly deflected it to a new line. The House of Commons Committee on Defence Expenditure started out by enquiring into the purchasing policies of the Department of National Defence; trying to find out whether it was buying extravagantly. Then, under the impact of Petawawa, it turned for a while to the other side of the picture: trying to find out whether the services were using their stores extravagantly. Both appear highly suitable subjects for enquiry.

In the early stages of the committee hearings both sides felt utterly frustrated. The Opposition members of the committee—men like J. M. Macdonnell, E. D. Fulton, Douglas Harkness—felt that they were not getting anywhere. They were being fed facts and figures as they asked for them, and the facts and figures had the effect of a feather mattress. They blanketed and smothered every attempt at analysis and criticism. On the other hand, the senior civil servants, who had to produce the facts and figures and answer the questions, felt that they weren't getting anywhere either. For all their painstaking efforts to explain the complicated workings of their departments, MP's seemed to be interested only in finding a scandal which would be useful for political purposes.

Through this stage of frustration the committee chairman, Col. David Croll, kept the best sense of proportion. Neither the civil servants nor the MP's, he realized, were used to these enquiries. The members were too new to the whole subject of defence procurement to know what to ask. The civil servants were too unused to being catechized to be able to produce—let alone, anticipate—what was wanted. If Conservative members sometimes thought Colonel Croll was being hard on them, the departments thought he was hard on them too.

COURT of inquiry found that this fire at Central Ordnance Depot in Ottawa last June was set. The services lost $7,258,308 in two and a half years from fire, theft, writeoffs, Commons committee learned. —CP

Now thery're all beginning to get a little more used to each other. If the same MP's go at this same enquiry next year—and obviously they must—both sides should be able to get much nearer the heart of the matter.

Even now, already, the parliamentary committee has achieved something of paramount importance. It has really impinged on the civil servants. Deputy ministers and their senior assistants live near enough to their ministers to be constantly aware of the political and public pressures on them. In National Defence they know that nothing must take priority over the job of providing Brooke Claxton with answers—as foolproof as possible—to parliamentary questions. But it is something else again when the House Committee requires documents and tabulations which go right down into the day-to-day workings of the department. There is no more effective way of reminding civil servants and service officers that they are using public money; and that the public, through its MP's, holds them accountable. This is good for every Government department. If it doesn't give Conservative members the political ammunition they would like, it does give the public part of the check it wants.

The man bearing the brunt of the present inquisition is Brigadier Charles Mills Drury, CBE, DSO, who reached the age of 40 this month. In some ways I think he has the worst job in the Government service, but he bears it with a steady equanimity at which observers marvel. He was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville; RMC, McGill, and the University of Paris. He rose to be a Brigadier in the Fourth Canadian Armored Division in the last war. He headed UNRRA in Poland after the war; returned to the Department of External Affairs, and became Deputy Minister of National Defence in 1949.

NATIONAL DEFENCE has always been a stop-go department. When Drury took it over, it was at a stop phase. If the services had contrived to keep the best of their wartime officers, many of the best wartime civilian officials had returned to private life. The Department was trying to rationalize, cut down, economize, work out Brooke Claxton's ideas for unification and saving. This was barely three years ago.

Then in the fall of 1950 the department exploded. Its growth since then has been almost too rapid to be called merely an expansion. In 1949 the main estimates for the Department of National Defence were $383 million. This year they are $1,996 million. The size of the armed forces has doubled. The civilian administrative staff (at headquarters and at Commands) has grown by 50 per cent since Korea. Of course there has been waste

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

"A BIT STICKY, OLD CHAP"

THEY DON'T FIGHT IN THE SAME LANGUAGE

by Norman McBain
CBC Correspondent in Korea

"THINGS are becoming a bit sticky, old chap. We could use a bit of water and ammunition if you can spare it."

This quotation could sum up a possible cause of a great and perhaps unnecessary military tragedy in Korea—the oft-told tale of the Gloucesters' bloody stand on the banks of the Imjin River. It is typical of the type of statement that results in misunderstanding between American and British commanders in the field. It exemplifies the British delight in understatement, as against the American love of exaggeration. For these two great nations, though sharing a common tongue, really do not speak the same language; the same words do not convey the same meanings to American and British commanders in the field.

The Gloucester action, which points up this basic lack of understanding, took place in April, 1951, during the important battle of the Imjin. The first Gloucestershire Regiment bore the brunt of a two-and-a-half day attack during which the unit was badly cut up by enemy forces, and cut off from friendly troops, so that in the end few escaped death or capture. The Gloucesters fought in the finest tradition of a regimental history. There is no doubt it was one of the most heroic battalion-sized actions of the entire Korean war. No one could, or would, ever try to lessen the glory of the Gloucesters' stand. *But could this resounding defeat, heroic as it was, have been avoided?*

THE ANSWER to this question may lie in the "things are a bit sticky" type of thinking, which was the mood of the messages sent by the Gloucester commander, when his signals should have been making it clear to all concerned that the regiment was in serious trouble. He was in field-telephone contact with the Brigade Commander and through him to an American General. The Divisional Commander is reported to have had troops in reserve which could have been brought forward to help the beleaguered battalion—had the general been made aware of the situation early enough in the battle.

When it was fully realized what was going on (the British were short of water and ammunition, on top of everything else) it was too late to bring in the required help. The Americans, not fully understanding British understatement, were unable to bring up the vitally needed reinforcements and supplies before the enemy had the regiment completely surrounded.

The fact is, Canadians, Americans and British just do not have the same approach to battle, nor do they use the same words to describe a similar situation on the battlefield. This results many times in an confusion of ideas which could end in military disaster. In the Gloucesters' case the messages from the British to the American command are reported to be classics in studied indifference. Not only the actual words used but the calm casual British delivery can be imagined—much like the old British campaigner who, when asked if it had hurt when he had been forced to walk for days with a spear sticking into him, replied quickly, "No, old boy, only when I laughed."

This type of "do or die, chins up" thinking doesn't convey to an American the idea of real trouble. In the case of the Gloucesters, it was real trouble, and though the overall commander has been criticized for not investigating the problem first-hand, it is also true that the messages to him could have made him more aware of the danger of the developing situation. An American is used to calling for help when he needs it, and no bones about it.

BASICALLY, the problem calls for a standardization of language—the language of ideas. The British have been building up for hundreds of years battle traditions second to none in the world. They fight hard and they fight well. Duty, and the glory of King and Regiment have always supplied the British soldier with the necessary will-to-win. It's a version of the "old school tie" spirit with which most Canadians are familiar in one way or another. Sometimes, though, it amounts almost to mule-headed stubbornness and perhaps foolish pride, a refusal to admit defeat when all is known to be lost and continuing the fight amounts virtually to suicide.

Korea is proving that our American allies—much younger in all ways, and militarily, mere youths—haven't the same age-old traditions of regimental valor in the field. When an American needs help in battle he feels the wise course is to ask for it. If reinforcements are available, he will get help and get it fast. The "stiff upper lip" attitude can mean an unnecessary loss of lives, and, perhaps the loss of territory of great strategic importance.

The Canadian attitude is somewhere between the two. Canadians I knew in Korea had enough of the tradition and pride that makes our army the potent fighting force it is; but this is tempered by an ability to sum up a dangerous situation quickly and make the true conditions clear to either an Amer-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

—Miller

GLOUCESTER survivor: Was their sacrifice due to British "Things are a bit sticky" manner of talk?

—NDF

RIDGWAY and Rockingham: Yanks and Canucks come a little closer to speaking same lingo.

WHEN the Americans get into a tight spot they holler for help and make no nonsense about it.

—International

OLYMPIC PREVIEW HELSINKI IN 1952

by Aleko Lilius

BEAUTIFUL SETTING FOR AQUATIC EVENTS

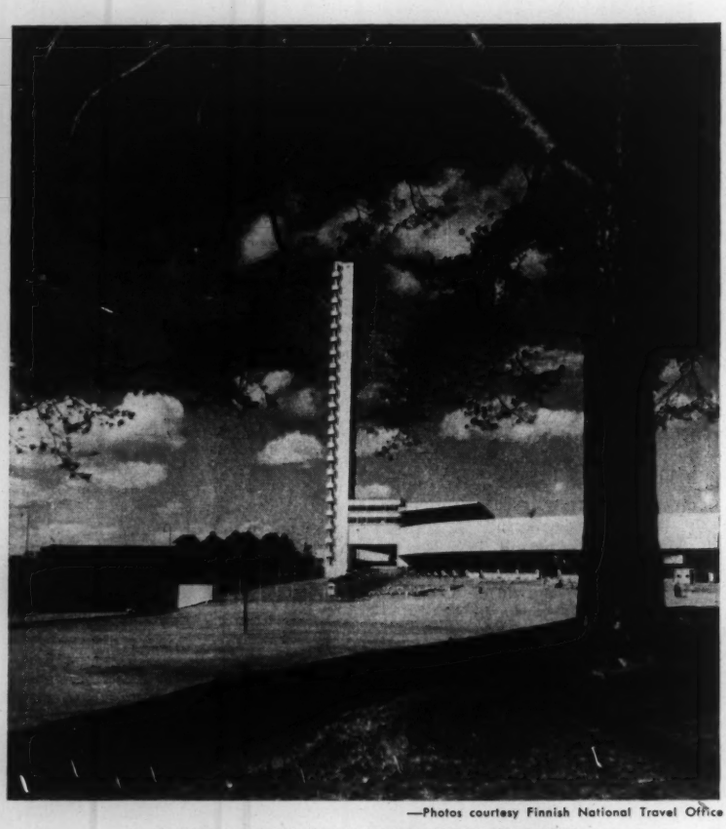
THIS YEAR, from July 19 through August 3, a hundred million people, from every part of the globe, conservatively figured, will be directing their thoughts and well wishes toward the brave, vigorously progressive, famous little country in Europe's northwestern corner —Finland.

Between those two summer dates, the XVth Olympic Games will take place at Helsinki, the beautiful, tree-lined capital of the young republic. Every man, woman and child of the 61 countries that already have accepted the invitation (75 were originally asked) to send their best amateur athletes to the Games, will be "pulling" for their country's representatives to emerge victorious from the friendly, yet gruelling contest for the Olympic honors. More than ever before, Finland, and especially Helsinki, will be "on the map".

More than 12 years ago, the Finnish capital was preparing for the 1940 Olympics, but why and how fate cruelly intervened has by now passed into history. However, since then the Finnish capital city—it has 400,000 inhabitants—has done much to improve its facilities to receive both contestants and foreign visitors. The principal Olympic Stadium has been enlarged to accommodate 70,000 spectators.

NEW HOTELS have sprung up, although, because most hotel rooms have been reserved for Olympic officials and specially invited guests of honor, the majority of visitors will be housed in private homes. With the knowledge of the Finns' penchant for cleanliness, comfort and preference for modernistic appointments — and what cooking—it will be a pleasant experience for the most discriminating traveler to take home. Thus, to be given an opportunity to know intimately the country's people will only add charm to the stay. Housing vouchers must be purchased simultaneously with tickets to Olympic events.

On July 19, at 1 p.m. sharp, the opening ceremonies will take place. There will be impressive fanfares, plenty of colorful ceremonies, the lighted Olympic torch will arrive, its flame carried all the way from Mount Olympus in faraway Greece through all of Europe, across the waters of the Kattegat, all around the Gulf of Bothnia to the stadium in Helsinki, when Finland's president, J. K. Paasikivi, will open the Games with a speech of welcome to all participants, regardless of creed, color or race.



—Photos courtesy Finnish National Travel Office

STRIKING DESIGN OF ENTRANCE TO STADIUM

The next day follow those track and field events, in which college sport enthusiasts are most interested, and they will continue daily at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. through July 27. The water polo, swimming and diving competitions begin July 25 and go on daily right through to the finals on August 2. There is a variety of other athletic events taking place simultaneously, too numerous to be mentioned within this limited space.

Individuals wishing to attend the Olympic Games should get in touch with their local travel agents through whom both tickets and housing vouchers are being sold in Canada. The Finnish National Travel Office, in New York, acts as the central distributing agency.

There are a whole series of tickets available, some entitling you to a single admission only, at $2-$7. But tickets for the track and field events, at $3.50 to $7 per day, will entitle you to a whole day's session with time out for lunch and an early supper. Housing vouchers for first-class accommodations sell at $3 to $5 for a single room and $4 to $5 for double.

The food situation in Finland is excellent and there will not be any restrictions as far as visitors are concerned. It might be recommended as a bit of perfect diplomacy and a subtle way of ingratiating yourself with your Finnish host or hostess to bring along a pound or two of good coffee (coffee is not only expensive but inferior in Finland). One can get fine meals for as little as $2.50 a day in the popular-priced restaurants. But, if you like to rough it culinarily, field kitchens at the stadium and other sites will serve unpretentious but wholesome food, including a hot dish, for as little as 40-60 cents, which beats even our own drugstore-counter prices.

Take your topcoat along—the Finnish summer evenings are often surprisingly cool. There may be late stadium events or you may be going on a short lake excursion while you are visiting this "land of 60,000 lakes". The average daily temperature is 60-70 degrees Fahrenheit, but there are days when the heat jumps as high as 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Incidentally, in July the Finnish sun will be doing an overtime job, setting as late as 9 p.m. in Helsinki.

A WORD of advice. Before you start on the journey to Finland, be sure you have your passport and all the visas. However, if in the last-minute rush you had not time to get a Finnish visa, the Finns will let you in for the duration of the Games as long as your passport is still valid.

The dollar is presently officially worth 231 Finn marks. However, if you have successfully acquired cheaper Finn marks through Swedish, English or other foreign banks, be sure that you don't bring more than 30,000 Finn marks with you. There is no limit on the foreign currency you may bring in, but you won't be able to take out of the country more foreign currency than what's left from what you originally brought in.

Naturally, the Finns would like you to stay a little longer in their country beyond the duration of the Olympics. The travel bureaus have prepared a host of "Olympic Tours 1952". There are 36 to choose from. By taking any one of these tours, you'll learn a lot of Finnish history, see picturesque mediaeval castles, visit modern industrial establishments and thus in general, get a fair idea of this little country's amazing material and intellectual progress despite long periods of hardships and despair in the past.

For the little Nordic nation to play host to the Olympic Games is, of course, an event of signal honor.

WHERE THE WORLD'S ATHLETES WILL COMPETE

1952 CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

YEAR'S BRIGHTEST HOPE FOR EXPORTS

by P. M. Richards

WITH OUR dollar now rated a little above Uncle Sam's and with quantities of foreign capital coming to join in the development of our rich resources, it might reasonably be assumed that our national economic barometer is now at "set fair". No doubt many or most Canadians do so assume.

But a better gauge of our prosperity is the state of our foreign trade, which unfortunately leaves a good deal to be desired. In the last year or two we've lost some important foreign markets. Despite our prideful record as a great exporting nation, in 1950 we imported $329 million more goods and services than we exported, and in 1951, $524 million more. If it were not for the surge of foreign capital that has been seeking investment here—more than $700 million in each of the last two years — we would have had a serious balance of payments deficit and our dollar would be nowhere near parity now. There would be heavy pressure on our foreign exchange reserves.

Note this plain speaking in the authoritative annual report of the officers' committee of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association: "Export trade still holds the key to Canadian prosperity. Exports are now at a high level, but our over-all trade position is far from being good. Not only does our balance of payments show a deficit on current account, but last year we had a deficit in merchandise trade. With the United States we have not only a large unfavorable trade balance, but an enormous balance of payments current account deficit. This deficit has been offset by the large inflow of foreign capital without which there would have been a serious drop in foreign exchange reserves. Furthermore, the outlook for export trade is by no means clear. Restrictions on international trade seem to be increasing rather than decreasing. Canada has abolished foreign exchange control but little progress has been made toward the goal of free convertibility of currencies."

IT'S TRUE that we've had a very nice rise in our exports in these early months of 1952, with an actual favorable balance of trade of almost $84 million in the first quarter, the largest since 1948 and comparing with an adverse trade balance of $124 million in the first quarter of last year. Preliminary estimates indicate that this gain was continued and extended in April. However, it should be noted that a considerable part of these additional export sales was due to special circumstances which might not be repeated, such as the assignment of orders to Canadian subsidiaries by their parent companies in the United States because of an easier materials situation here, also that no progress is being made towards removing the basic impediments to international trade referred to in the DMIA report above.

In these circumstances the Canadian International Trade Fair, now holding its fifth annual show in Toronto, is clearly of more than usual importance. Our national economic health hangs largely on the state of our foreign trade, and the success or non-success of the Fair this year can potently influence its course. For good or not-so-good, it will affect the volume, and the direction, of that trade. Of course we want more exports. And we need more imports, particularly from certain countries, so they may have the dollars with which to buy from us.

We've made a considerable investment in the annual Trade Fair, and it has done a pretty good job in its past four years. But this year it must do better still. We have wanted not only more participation in the Fair, but the right kind of participation, that [illegible] by countries who can be shown the advantage of trading with us and whose trade will make up for that cut off elsewhere by exchange restrictions and other obstacles. Well, the 1952 Fair is now under way. What does it promise to do for us? A SATURDAY NIGHT examination of the Fair shows some significant facts.

FIRST, it might be noted that when the Canadian International Trade Fair started in 1948, the general idea was that it would be a great market place where businessmen the world over would come to trade with Canadians and each other. This objective has been realized in part, but the continuing derangements of this postwar era have prevented its full attainment.

In spite of these big handicaps, the Fair has again made new records this year in the total amount of display space used (170,000 square feet, comparing with 145,000 last year), the numbers of participating countries and firms, and the variety of exhibits.

Outstandingly, this year's Fair strikingly manifests Canada's own rise as a producer of manufactured goods and the dramatic postwar industrial come-back of Western Europe. Last year Canada's own representation was disappointingly low. Canadian businessmen hadn't fully realized that in a time of trade restrictions, the Fair is a logical place to find new sources of supply or to seek new markets. They were not using it to further their domestic as well as their foreign markets. That Fair educated them. Businessmen from the ends of the Dominion came together at the Fair and saw Canadian products available that they hadn't known were made in this country. Many mutually-beneficial supply arrangements were entered into in which both participators were Canadian. No doubt that's happening again now. This year Canadian firms are users of over 50 per cent of the Fair's display space.

THE NATIONAL LEADERS at the Fair this year, in terms of display space used, are Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and France, in that order. But the international flavor is heightened by many smaller displays from far-off countries—from Iran, Lebanon and Finland, exhibiting for the first time; from French Morocco and Pakistan, from Barbados and South Africa. Twenty-four countries are showing their products. The last to arrange for a display was South Korea, which apologized for the late entry with the statement that it was due to "somewhat unsettled conditions" existing in that country.

One of the most remarkable national exhibits this year, and typifying the new trade opportunities revealed by the Fair, is that of West Germany. Di-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

FIRST SHIP of a regular line to travel from inland U.K. port (Manchester) to inland Canadian port, the 2,750 ton *Manchester Pioneer* docked in Toronto at the end of April. It carried exhibits for the CITF. —Panda

—Photos by Curtis

THE CLUB'S COCKTAIL LOUNGE, one of comparatively few in Alberta, is a pleasant place to linger in. L. to r.: Robert Campbell, Vancouver; L. A. Duncan, international accountant in Calgary; Nev. York, formerly of Calgary, now with the RCAF at Whitehorse, YT; Bob McCullagh and Bob McNicol, advertising men.

CALGARY'S LUXURY CLUB THAT GREW OUT OF OIL

by Linda Curtis

DAVID BEACH, chief chef, cuts into prime western beef that will end up as a juicy steak or roast.

SECRETARIES, DEBUTANTES and grannies are all taking a fling on the oil market in Calgary these days. You'll find them talking glibly of drill-stem tests and D3 zones over their mid-morning coffee and in the trolley buses at rush hours. Drop into the noisy, smoke-filled stock exchange on 7th Avenue and you'll find them watching the boards like seasoned speculators.

In fact, it has almost reached the point where the only downtown sanctuary left to the businessmen now is the exclusive Calgary Petroleum Club. There are no women members and wives and families of members are privileged to enter the club only after 4.30 p.m. And the rules are rigidly enforced, too. Here you will meet tycoons, former tycoons and would-be tycoons of Calgary's fast-moving business world. And it isn't difficult to believe that fortunes are made and lost in the quiet of its spacious lounge or the friendly warmth of its cocktail lounge.

The Petroleum Club, first of its kind in Canada, has a closed membership of 1,000 active shareholders and 200 associate members—a fact that Calgarians are apt to point to as added proof that their city is the oil capital of Canada.

Carl O. Nickle, MP for Calgary West and publisher of *The Daily Oil Bulletin*, is Club president, leading a 15-man board of directors. And there's a waiting list for membership as long as your arm.

The present Club is actually the result of the amalgamation two years ago of the Renfrew Club and the Petroleum Club. The former, a businessmen's club, has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, while the latter was a group of men engaged in the oil business who met regularly in the penthouse Sun Room of the Palliser hotel. Memberships were overlapping so the two clubs joined forces, with the Renfrew Club premises as headquarters.

Practically every member was either directly or indirectly engaged in some branch of the oil and gas industry, so the name Petroleum Club was adopted.

"We've had visitors from all over . . . especially Eastern Canada," smiled tall and genial Leo W. Hill, manager. "They like the informality and the friendliness. And then, of course, we have affiliations all over Canada, the United States and even Hawaii. It's a reciprocal arrangement. Our members make themselves at home at those clubs when they are visiting there, and members from other affiliated clubs have the freedom of the Calgary Club." Edmonton and Saskatoon are the only other Canadian cities in which similar Clubs have been established.

Most distinguished member of the Calgary Petroleum Club is the Duke of Windsor who became a member two years ago during the course of a visit to his famous EP Ranch in the rolling foothills southwest of Calgary. The Duke's interest in the oil business is far from being merely academic for his ranch is situated in the heart of a potential oil-development area.

GIN RUMMY, introduced by the transplanted Americans who form a sizeable proportion of the membership, is one of the most popular pastimes at the club. Recently a Calcutta tournament was held that lasted two solid days, with bids running as high as $500 and more than $8,000 changing hands. Winner was Fritz Hanson, former football star. Once a month members declare the club out-of-bounds to women and hold an old-fashioned stag party.

"The club's open from 9 in the morning till midnight, seven days a week, and it's a wonderful rendezvous for the oil and business men of Calgary," commented Harry Forester. A brisk, white-haired member, Mr. Forester just returned from Hawaii where he and another Calgarian, Buster Lacey, landed a 500-pound marlin, record for the year's catch there and third biggest on record at that particular location. A picture of the fish and its captors hangs in the Petroleum Club today.

The club occupies the second floor of a downtown office building which, like many other Calgary buildings, is suffering growing pains.

"We're remodelling right now. But what we really need is more space," stated President Carl Nickle. "Next step being contemplated is the building of an additional storey or extending the entire building to the west. When that's done, we may consider increasing our membership."

The dull and dignified decor of former years is being redecorated in daring tones of turquoise and pomegranate, with indirect-lighting fixtures and a modernistic latticed ceiling. Soft music from a Hammond organ provides a soothing background for lunch and dinner hours. The whole effect is one of airy comfort, which will probably encourage diners to linger longer than ever over their coffee and conversation.

The Club boasts one of the most modern cocktail lounges in the Western half of the Continent. It is, incidentally, one of only ten private clubs in Alberta with a legal cocktail lounge.

The kitchen, too, is getting its face lifted. The latest in shining modern equipment is being installed, much to the delight of David Beach, the chef, who has been in the catering and restaurant

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LINDA CURTIS *is Women's Editor of* The Calgary Herald.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE BRITISH PULL OUT OF CHINA

by O. M. Green

For 20 years Editor of *North China Daily News*, Tientsin, and Shanghai Correspondent of *The Times*

London.

THE UTTER FALSITY of Mao Tse-tung's promise to foreign merchants before he captured Tientsin and Shanghai, that their interests would be fully protected so long as they did not interfere in politics, is exposed to the hilt by the decision of the British merchants still remaining in China to close their doors, dispose of their businesses and leave.

Before the war, the British population of Shanghai numbered nearly 10,000 with some hundreds more in Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. Today there are only forty-three British firms left in Shanghai, with about one hundred "home-contract" men in them (that is, men brought from home, as distinct from the three or four hundred British born locally). There are about 30 British in Tientsin and five or six each in Hankow and Canton.

Penal taxation, discrimination in the courts, the unchecked interference by workers in the executive's administration, the increasing monopoly of business by the Communist Government's trading organizations, the general severity of the conditions of life combine to make business impossible. There is none of that freedom of movement so essential to trade. And, for a climax, the head of every firm has been made personally liable for any claim, of whatever sort, against the firm, which means not only financial but personal peril.

So ends the life of the British community in China which in the past 109 years had created Shanghai and raised it to rank with Calcutta, Bombay and Tokyo as one of the four largest and most important centres of trade, industry and finance in Asia.

SHANGHAI was opened to trade in 1843 under the Treaty of Nanking which ended the Anglo-Chinese war of 1839-42: until then all foreign merchants had been confined to a small enclave at Canton. The first British merchants, about forty men and eight women, lived in the old native city of Shanghai. But they were extremely uncomfortable, the mandarins disliked their presence, and the British Consul easily obtained the grant of a strip of land along the Whangpoo river, adjoining the Chinese city, where the foreigners were free to buy ground and manage their own affairs according to their own laws. That was the gist of extra-territoriality and the beginning of Shanghai.

Americans and French soon followed the British and there were originally three Concessions, French, British and American. But in 1863 the British and American Concessions were amalgamated into the famous International Settlement; the French continuing to manage their Concession apart.

Ten years before this, however, the city had become too big to be run by the Consuls and its administration was handed to an annually elected Municipal Council, empowered to levy taxes and maintain a police force. As the city continued to grow, its boundaries were extended by agreement with the Chinese Government. But the total area was never more than thirteen and a half square miles.

One development certainly never foreseen in 1843 was the numbers of Chinese who, from the time of the great T'aiping rebellion in the 1850's flocked into Shanghai for the protection of foreign rule. During the breakdown of ordered government and the civil wars after the Revolution of 1911, Shanghai became an oasis where alone the rule of law and protection of the individual prevailed.

BEFORE the Second World War the Municipal Council was responsible for the well-being of 1,500,000 Chinese. The foreign population had risen to 62,000 representing thirty-six different nationalities. The development of Shanghai and its administration, down to the end, were almost wholly British work, but in the past thirty years both were expanded by other nations.

Although Chinese officials hated Shanghai for its efficiency and because they had no control over it, it can be claimed that the Municipal Council held the balance very fairly between foreigners and Chinese. It was a happy community, sometimes described as a small League of Nations, one evidence of which was the admirable Volunteer Corps — horse, foot and guns—in which eight different nations had their own Companies. One of them was a Chinese Company.

The spendor and variety of this great city can hardly be imagined by those who have not seen it. The swampy strip on which the first British built their houses has become the famous Bund, one of the most beautiful river fronts in the world, three-quarters of a mile of lofty buildings dominated by the great dome- topped Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Behind it are great blocks of office buildings, multiple stores, hotels, miles of foreign and Chinese residences, parks and recreation grounds, a race course, theatres and cinemas, hospitals and schools, factories and mills, a graceful cathedral built by Gilbert Scott and four or five other churches.

On the river front warehouses, wharves and docks extend over most of the fourteen miles to Woosung where the Whangpoo enters the Yangtze. The Waterworks, Gas Works, and Tram Company are all British-owned. Excluding the property of other nations, British property in Shanghai is conservatively estimated at £200,000,000. With other British property in Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and smaller ports a total value of £250 millions is well within the mark.

The decline and fall of Shanghai began after World War II when Great Britain and the U.S., having surrendered their extraterritorial rights in China by the treaties of 1943, handed over Shanghai to the Chinese Government; incidentally they had no right to do this, as Shanghai was an International Settlement in which fourteen other Powers had equal legal rights with Britain and America. The destiny of Shanghai should by rights have been reserved for an international conference; but the smaller Powers were too weak to assert their rights.

The misgovernment, rampant corruption and headlong collapse of currency under the Kuomintang Government made business so precarious that the majority of the British shut up shop and quit. But there were still some four thousand British in Shanghai when the Communists entered in May 1949.

At the outset Red rule seemed almost welcome after that of the Kuomintang. The first real taste of what it was to mean came when Chiang Kai-shek's aerial blockade cut off all seaborne goods. No matter what losses a firm might be suffering, it was forced by the Communists to continue paying its Chinese staff in full. In the first six months of 1950,

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—Photos by Miller

BRITISH ATOMIC TESTS: Tank-landing ship *Narvik*, with five infantry landing-craft aboard, leaves Freemantle, West Australia, for nearby Monte Bello Islands. Tests are in charge of Rear Admiral A. D. Torlesse (left). Civilian head, Dr. W. G. Penney, observed wartime explosion at Nagasaki, and Bikini tests.

DRAMA FESTIVAL ENTERS NEW ERA

Acceptance of commercial sponsorship has stirred up our usually calm Little Theatres

by Herbert Whittaker
Drama Critic, Globe and Mail

ONE Western voice only was raised in protest in Saint John NB, when the Governors of the Dominion Drama Festival were told that, to avoid collapse of the Festival, the Executive Committee was recommending acceptance of the $15,000 offer of Calvert's Distillery, plus $2,300 in cash awards.

And even the Manitoba representative did not vote against the proposal that the national theatre organization "go commercial", when the matter was put to a vote.

But since then many Western voices, and Eastern ones too, have been heard—loudly complaining. Governors have threatened to resign, letters of protest are being penned and the Festival is still in a state of disturbance.

The complaints are variously against commercial sponsorship, commercial sponsorship particularly with a liquor label and commercial sponsorship which only pays half of the Festival expenses. But perhaps the biggest complaint is at the sacrifice of Festival tradition, made necessary when the Bessborough Trophy and also the top awards in the regionals are replaced by Calvert trophies.

This, the Executive Committee stated, is absolutely unavoidable, if Calvert's is to get any publicity value for its $15,000. But D. Park Jamieson, retiring as Chairman of the Festival this year, accepted eagerly a proposal that the Bessborough Trophy be retained as a special award, not necessarily for annual presentation or even for plays in the finals.

Mr. Jamieson has reluctantly written to Lord Bessborough to explain the situation. Necessary as the Calvert money was—and welcome as it was to an executive faced with disaster—the loss of tradition touched many Festival hearts.

WHAT does this Bessborough Trophy stand for, and what is the Festival tradition?

At this turning-point in the history of the Festival, at this point then which marks the end of its Bessborough Era and the beginning of its Calvert Age—it might be a good time to examine the Dominion Drama Festival and what it stands for.

In a country too widely spread as to land, too thinly spread as to people, theatre on a national scale is pretty difficult to achieve. There is a scattering of uncertain commercial drama in the more heavily populated areas, but the rest of Canada survives on the dramatic fare dispensed by the CBC. Canada is in the embarrassing position of being the only major country in the world without a real professional theatre of its own.

It would probably be without any theatre at all, nationally speaking that is, if it hadn't been for this Dominion Drama Festival.

It was Lord Bessborough who, shocked as a devotee of theatre must be to find he had become Governor-General in a drama-less country, called together representatives of existing Little Theatre organizations to Ottawa, in 1932, to propose the holding of an annual Festival.

With Lord Bessborough as Patron and Honorary President (a position held by each succeeding Governor-General), the Festival thus instigated was launched in the following spring, at Ottawa. The Masquers Club of Winnipeg was the first winner of the trophy Lord Bessborough offered for the best presentation in the Festival.

The Festival was then established as a part of Canadian life, a linking together of groups which had been working in isolation, a communion of ideas and an exchange of opinions. As such it flourished, more and less, through to 1939, when the outbreak of war put a stop to its activities until the spring of 1947.

The Festival of today is very different, in many respects, from the Festivals of those early years. As Park Jamieson pointed out, in those days a few patrons were able to keep the Festival out of any

—Climo

BESSBOROUGH TROPHY held by Mrs. Julia Murphy, Director of winning Saturday Players, Ottawa.

debt it achieved, for the deficits ran no more than $3,000. Today it costs nearer $30,000 to run a Festival, but this includes a full-time secretary.

In the early days of Festival, the entries were one-act plays, or scenes from full-length ones. This meant that more groups could be fitted into the Festival week, that playlets with small casts could be found and polished carefully, and the Festival was a younger, happier occasion, managed affectionately by the late Col. Henry Osborne of Ottawa and his associates.

The plays in the early days were staged in curtained settings, and all had a rather similar look to them. But there were actors in those days, and Festival folk with good memories will tell you that nothing today matches the performances of people like Ivor Lewis, Frank Rostance or a young actress called Judith Evelyn.

But the Festival didn't stand still. Launched as a one-act play Festival, it started to grow and grow. In a few years full-length plays were encouraged and finally specified. Today one-act plays cannot compete for the finals, which has led to a final week that can accommodate only eight plays—even allowing for two matinees.

The Festival has grown in other ways, too, so that now there are no fewer than 13 regional festivals competing for the eight places. This year the Festival cleared the final night of the week for exhibition non-competitive theatre, which meant the 13 regions were squeezed into seven playing dates.

In the early days it was easy, as you can see, to make sure that every region was represented by its winning play and sometimes by more than one. Today, the Festival cannot accept all regional winners.

Needing to raise its standards by only inviting the best productions regardless of the region they come from, the Festival still teeters between a final week of the best theatre in the country and a week of theatre representing the best work being done in the various regions.

The Western groups, apt to get squeezed out by Montreal and Toronto efforts, resent bitterly the non-representative Festival. It is probably this problem, as much as the commercial sponsorship, which has raised the current storm of protest.

The Festival is at a turning point in more ways than one. It inevitably loses its best groups if they turn professional and doesn't attract the new professional or semi-professional groups who remember that the Festival was amateur for many years, and still is largely so. Even picking the best in the country does not insure a high standard.

PERHAPS the West is right, that the difference between the all-over best and the best in the region is, in the eye of the visiting adjudicator, not so very great as we Canadians think. And the adjudicator must have the over-all good of the Canadian theatre in mind, rather than the reward of particular merit here and there.

It would help if the adjudicators always knew what was expected of them. A few years ago the earnest Philip Hope-Wallace threw the Festival for a loop by picking Hamilton's slick production of "John Loves Mary". He felt that that was what he was there for—to reward the group which most fully accomplished what they set out to do, whether the aim was high, low or middling.

This year Michel St.-Denis, accounted the most satisfactory of all the adjudicators, made it quite clear that he was pointing the way when he gave the Bessborough Trophy—for the last time—to the Saturday Players of the venerable Ottawa Little Theatre for its imaginative production of "The Enchanted".

St.-Denis pointed the way to a Canadian theatre that would be atune to the modern developments of theatre in the world outside. He speaks enthusiastically of a theatre which is turning away from its long-loved realism and is seeking new poetic expression. He looks at Canadian theatre and sees it clinging solemnly to out-moded realistic theatre, at least a decade behind the times.

Perhaps the new Calvert Age will, despite its commercial connections, prove to be the beginning of a new life for Canadian theatre. The Festival has existed in an atmosphere of change and seems to grow better that way.

Perhaps it is in subconscious recognition of this fact that the Festival seems ready to cast aside its tradition, the better to push forward. It still carries the burden of Canadian national theatre; and we cannot but encourage its pioneering while deploring its lack of respect for tradition in a country which is turning from a long spun-out youth to face a new maturity.

IS TRUMAN HELPING TAFT?

by James M. Minifie

Washington.

WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN gets into the give-'em-hell mood he is a transformed man. His cheeks flush, his eyes flash and he grins with the delight of a boy who has just thrown a snow-ball at a portly banker's topper.

He was in this mood at a recent dinner of Americans for Democratic Action, a left-of-center organization which makes its play for the liberal professional man and the politically-minded labor leader. His speech and even more, the many off-the-cuff interpolations, revealed the man, his political outlook, his intentions and perhaps the future of the Democratic Party.

This was particularly true of the civil rights issue. This is murder for the Democratic Party. The Solid South will have none of it; they claim that the Negro is "their particular problem", which they must handle their own way. Let the North interfere at its peril. Powerful Southern Senators tell newspaper friends quietly that if the Democratic Party adopts a civil rights plank at the Chicago convention, or if the nominee espouses it himself, they will run their own candidate, and the "Chicago Democrats" will be the third party, not the Dixiecrats.

Mr. Truman was pretty stern with the southern wing of his party. He lumped together "Republicans, crackpots and Dixiecrats". With that off-the-cuff remark he opened up anew the prospect of a complete Democratic split which might have profound results on the election campaign: for if a Dixiecrat candidate runs any Republican could win against a hopelessly divided opposition.

To the mind of the Republican Party regular, "any Republican" means Taft. As things now stand, Taft is ahead at present in the race for delegates. Primaries to come will mostly be professionally manipulated. Mr. Truman's crack at the Dixiecrats could conceivably help Taft's nomination.

Britain and China

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

before the Americans neutralized Formosa and so stopped the blockade, British firms in England or Hongkong were sending as much as £350,000 a month to their offices in Shanghai.

With the end of the blockade, business failed to revive. Only one British ship and two Chinese ships a month put into Shanghai from Hong Kong. The once-great port is dead.

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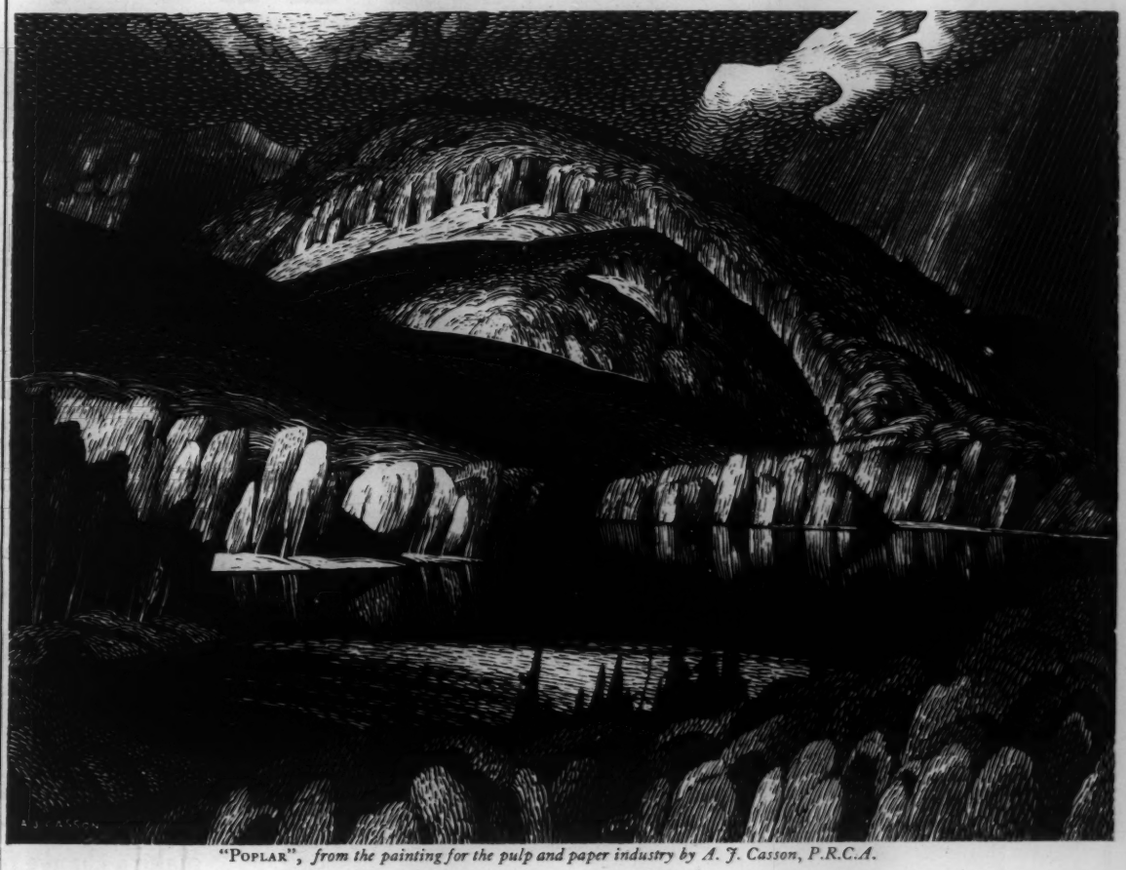
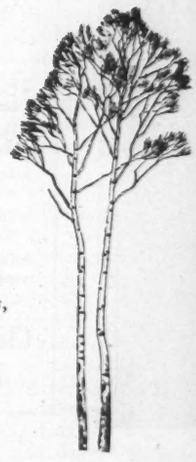


"POPLAR", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by A. J. Casson, P.R.C.A.*



Poplar, of which there are eight native species, is used increasingly as pulpwood.

A growing concern

Under this industry's Forest Policy of perpetual yield, its forests continue to grow. Pulp and paper's expansion is the chief element in Canada's industrial growth. Amidst industry, it stands first in production, exports, employment, wages paid, and investment. Canada's welfare depends on the health of its leading industry.

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Stepped Up to a New High In Quality and Performance!

It was great before—recognized by drivers who compare values carefully—as Canada's best gasoline buy. *Now* high-test Blue Sunoco is *better than ever*—its performance rating raised to a new high!

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FABULOUS MAYOR OF MONTREAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

logued in the record, for any one of which you could have cheerfully slit his gullet. And, first thing you know, you are clasping his hand firmly and saying, "It's good to see you again, Camil' "—and meaning every word of it. At least a hundred English-speaking fellow-Montrealers have told me at one time and another that he exerts the same impact on them.

IN *l'affaire* Mussolini, the Mayor was credited with informing a gathering of Montreal Italians of distinct Fascist hue that Canadians whose mother tongue is French and religion Roman Catholic, would never, under *any* conditions, fight against Italy. Signor Mussolini, he implied, was a fine fellow and a great leader. That was in 1938.

A year or so later, the Mayor was raising his voice against National Registration as "the forerunner of Conscription" (and in a sense it was, by about five years). In tens of thousands of Anglo-Canadian minds the two items, taken together, added up to a considerable degree of sympathy with the enemy's cause. That this feeling was not confined to Canadians whose mother tongue is English, and that his views were not shared unanimously in Quebec, was promptly established by the then Minister of Justice, the late Ernest Lapointe, who popped Houde into a detention camp, where he amused himself by splitting cordwood for the rest of the war.

To have been held incommunicado for the duration, branded as a citizen likely to impede the war effort, would have finished the political career of any man of ordinary stature, leaving him nothing but a ragtag of extremist supporters. It would have turned a man of orthodox mind into a frustrated and brooding martyr. It has left Houde in at least as good political shape as before he went in—perhaps even better—and there are no signs of bitterness in him, barring a grim determination to get even with the Liberals.

LOOKING BACKWARDS, it does not seem to me that there was any active hostility towards him on the English-speaking side of town while he was behind the wire, possibly because of his reputation for unpredictability. There were Die-Hards, of course, who called him a blot on the city's escutcheon. But there were also Anglo-Montrealers who insisted he had been jobbed by his enemies. Certainly no English-speaking Montrealer holds the record against him today; the Die-Hards excepted. And if there are residents of other parts of Canada whose hackles still rise at mention of his name, it must be because they have never conventioned in Montreal and been exposed to the remarkable personality of Camillien Houde.

The rascal obviously has something on the ball. His basic political equipment, obviously, is an unerring knowledge of the reflexes of the tens of thousands of French-speaking residents to whom he has become the symbol of liberation—from what oppressors has never been quite clear. In that sentence lies the explanation of his snub of the Governor-General of Canada, from whose presence His Worship remained ostentatiously aloof during Mr. Massey's first official visit to Montreal after taking up residence in Rideau Hall. The Province as a whole had expressed pleasure with the Massey appointment. To name a native as G-G marked another milestone on the highway to full and independent nationhood, Quebeckers being the kind of people who sometimes seem to think that symbols are more important than substance. Not so M'sieu Houde.

SCARCELY had the vice-regal entourage left town when His Worship called the press into conference to "set the record straight." He had not stayed away from Mr. Massey because he was too busy to receive the Queen's representative. He had remained aloof because he can't abide the things Massey stands for. His Excellency, quoth the Mayor, is "the chief of the centralizers"—and in case the reader may wonder what the phrase means, it seems that the whole purpose of the Massey Report was to find a way to put into the hands of Ottawa even more power than the central government has already. Federal aid to education, for example, is but one facet of a dark plot to destroy provincial autonomy. There are, as His Worship chooses to state it, at least a dozen others, the implied purpose of all this being the enslavement of French Canada by the Anglo-Canadian majority (the "liberation" motif again).

But the Mayor's Sunday pitch was still to come. Mr. St. Laurent, he insisted, had moved Massey into Government House to be safe from attack while continuing his scheming for "centralization." Ergo, Mr. Houde had stayed home—and was now attacking. Nobody asked Hizzoner if he realized that it was not Mr. Massey's face he had slapped, but Her Majesty's. The logical Houde retort to such a question would be "How many votes does the Queen have in St. Henri?" delivered with a belly-shaking chuckle which, inexplicably, would erase any suggestion of disrespect for the Throne.

IRONICALLY, Houde was not aiming at Massey at all, but was sighting on a citizen he detests even more violently than he used to dislike Duplessis—the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada. The PM has been Houde's *bête noire* ever since he came back from detention camp, a situation in no wise improved by the fact that his target has never bothered to duck the running fusillade which Houde keeps up, and doesn't shoot back. The Prime Minister is the one great frustration of Mr. Houde's life. Mr. St. Laurent clearly would not make a deal to release his guest from detention camp during the days when the former held the scales of Justice—and there were Quebec MP's in numbers, including at least one Cabinet

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CANADIAN WHISKY

An occasion that makes memories deserves a toast that's equally memorable—with Coronation! It's the light, mellow whisky with distinctive character and flavour. You'll be proud to serve Coronation Whisky.

When you entertain serve
CORONATION
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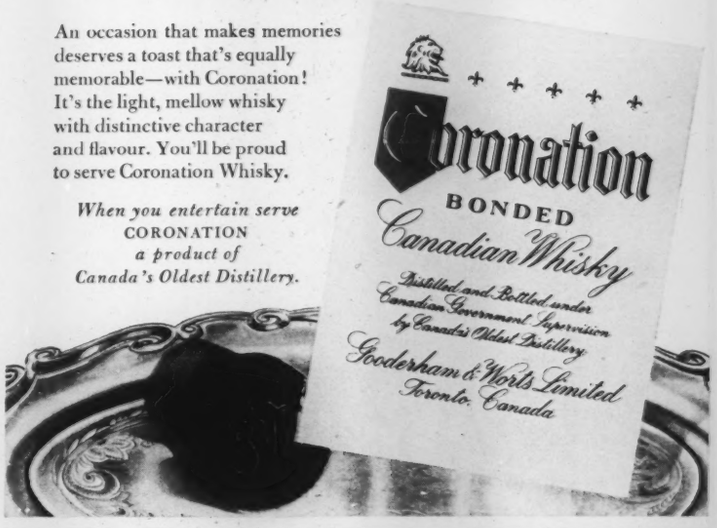

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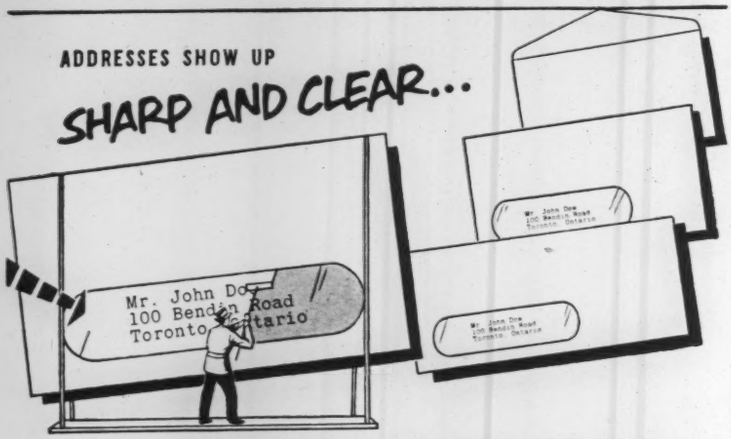

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Addresses are always legible through clear-as-glass Kodapak! Your mailing pieces are safer, too, thanks to extra-tough Bulldog gumming with *more* gummed surface. For neatness, sturdiness, legibility . . . specify "Kodapak" Crystal Window envelopes by Globe.

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GLOBE ENVELOPES LIMITED
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WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

2-52

Minister, who kept urging that the man be set free, if only on grounds of political expediency, for what he might do come the first postwar elections.

Well, the elections came around, with the Rt. Hon. Louis at the head of his party. It was Camillien's great opportunity, and he reached for it, by declaring himself as an independent candidate in the French-speaking working class Montreal riding of Papineau. His platform was a simple one. He wanted to go to Ottawa to take care of St. Laurent, not in the sence of succoring him, but in the vernacular meaning, which has to do with providing the maximum of discomfort. A good many Liberals acted as if they thought the roof might cave in. But Louis St. Laurent paid His Worship no public heed. The result would puzzle a pollster as much as it puzzled the members of that Liberal stronghold, the Reform Club. Houde swept Papineau. St. Laurent swept every other seat on the island of Montreal. If it was a victory for Houde, then it was a Pyrrhic one.

The next item on the agenda is as inexplicable as the subject of these paragraphs. It was announced, with considerable fanfare in the press, that carpenters were busy in the House, turning a double-desk into a single, to provide Camillien Houde, MP-elect, with a chair big enough to accommodate his girth. Editorializers speculated on what darts he would fling at the PM when Parliament assembled, and how good his aim would be. But no darts were tossed in the Commons. Mr. Houde didn't go to Ottawa. He still stays home.

What the reasoning behind this strange behavior may be, the writer has no notion. It is simply a fragment of the bizarre personality of the Mayor of Montreal. What *is* clear, however, is that by giving His Worship the silent treatment and by acting like a man who doesn't care what his sworn enemy down in Montreal does next, Mr. St. Laurent has won a series of rounds on points, without even lifting his arms.

WHAT the final outcome of this one-sided feud will be is anybody's guess. The political sophisticates like to point back to the years of bitterness which followed Duplessis' remarkable achievement in forming his own party by the simple device of scrapping the Conservatives (whose leader he had become at Houde's expense) and L'Action Liberale (a group of dissatisfied Liberals who had broken away from Taschereau) and merging the two in a party of his own, L'Union Nationale. Houde finally came to terms with Duplessis, didn't he? They go on from there to say that one of these days Houde will turn up in the Liberal fold, probably the day after Mr. St. Laurent turns in his toga. I doubt it. *Le Grand* Camillien.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Always in GOOD COMPANY

IMPERIAL

Canadian Whisky

Wherever men of discriminating taste gather—in friendly competition, good fellowship or quiet relaxation—*there*, you'll find Imperial.

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DISTILLERS OF THE FAMOUS "Canadian Club" WHISKY

BRAIN-TEASER

NICE DAY FOR DUCKS

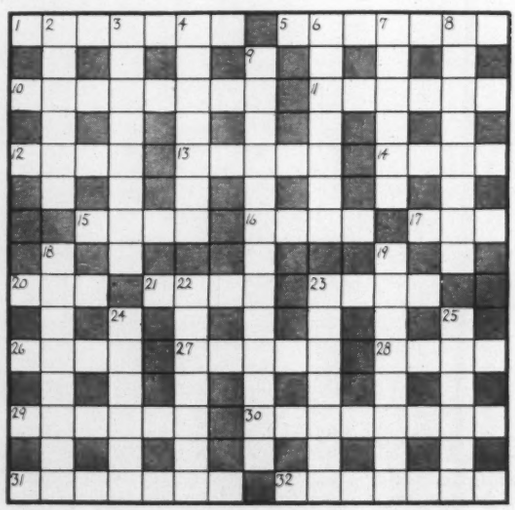
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 5. Thunderclaps? (7, 7)
10. See 8.
11. When 1 has, we can expect a change in 1. (6)
12. Her imitations are heard but not seen. (4)
13. Wishful 1, 5 for a fall fair or a fair fall. (5)
14. Backward golfers find it extremely hard work. (4)
15. Bad news comes in lumps, it seems. (4)
16. Free as the wind it carries. (4)
17. Not drunk, but sounds like what we've one over when we are. (3)
20. See 26.
21. What the 23 down does, when not head-on, as it were. (4)
23. Common name. (4)
26 and 20. What one leap-frog player must do at the back. (4, 3)
27. Precipitation, with 29 a little way off. (5)
28. The Arab's name is mud, perhaps, for a change. (4)
29. See 27. (6)
30. It's their compass, in the main. (8)
31 and 32. See 8.

DOWN

2. Incorporated in the late part of the day. (6)
3. Result of "a frog he would a-wooing go". (8)
4. First persons? . . . . . (7)
6. . . . . and persons' first state. (7)
7. He blows in the wood. (6)
8, 10, 32, 31 and 19. One of the 1, 5 that put a poor bird in a quandary. (3,5,4,4,4,3,2,5,4,4)
9. Thor's must rend—the heavens, of course. (13)
18 and 1. The thunder? We are upset, naturally! (5,3,7)
19. See 8.
22. Cardinal? No, but in direct succession. (7)
23. An ill wind, in France. (7)
24. "There's a mist on the glass congealing, 'Tis the hurricane's sultry . . . . . (6)
25. Fruit containing iron and copper? (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 32.
4. 34, 6 across and 32. Too good to be true
4. 32, 6 across and 34. Too true to be good
6. See 4 across
10. Oka 11. See 8
12. Serum 13. Hash
14 and 17. All the fun of the fair
16. Nooses 18. Lair
19. Cub 20. Bat
21. See 25 23. Landau
25 and 21. The road to ruin 26. Brat
29. Heart 30. Arena
31. Dew
32 and 1. True-blue
33. Sun
34. See 4 across

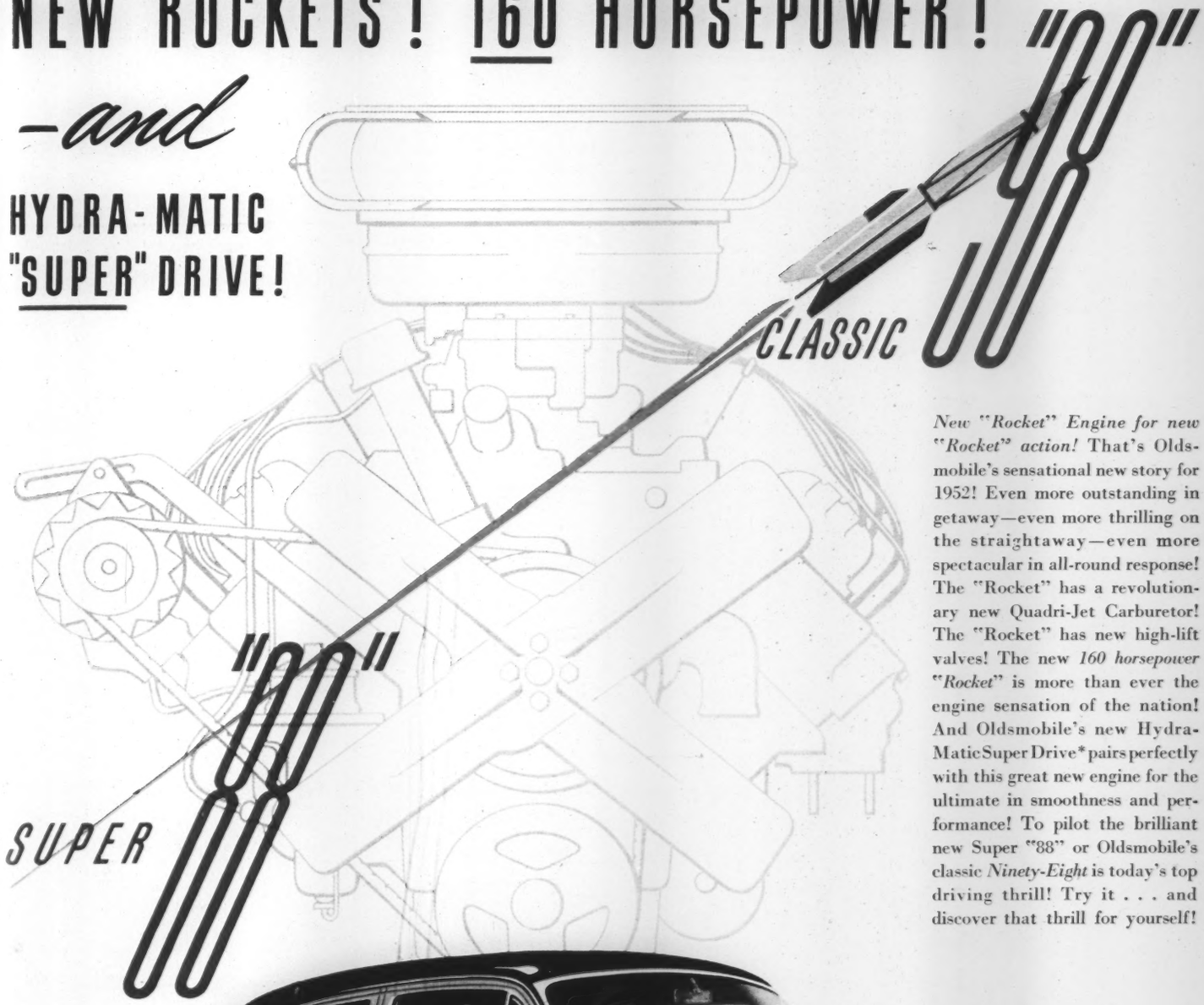
DOWN

2. See 7 3. Eats
4. Truman 5. Ophelia
6. Taschereau
7 and 2. Barefaced liars
8 and 11. Nothing but the truth
9. A man about town
15. Beer bottle
17. See 14 22. Indians
24. Modern 27. Radio
28. Gang

NEW "ROCKETS"! 160 HORSEPOWER!

—and

HYDRA-MATIC "SUPER" DRIVE!



New "Rocket" Engine for new "Rocket" action! That's Oldsmobile's sensational new story for 1952! Even more outstanding in getaway—even more thrilling on the straightaway—even more spectacular in all-round response! The "Rocket" has a revolutionary new Quadri-Jet Carburetor! The "Rocket" has new high-lift valves! The new *160 horsepower "Rocket"* is more than ever the engine sensation of the nation! And Oldsmobile's new Hydra-Matic Super Drive* pairs perfectly with this great new engine for the ultimate in smoothness and performance! To pilot the brilliant new Super "88" or Oldsmobile's classic *Ninety-Eight* is today's top driving thrill! Try it . . . and discover that thrill for yourself!

*Above, Oldsmobile Super "88" 4-Door Sedan. *Hydra-Matic Super Drive optional at extra cost. Equipment, accessories and trim illustrated subject to change without notice.*

"ROCKET" OLDSMOBILE

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

down to here, has a rod in pickle for *all* Liberals, great and small. But I wouldn't want to bet on it. Houde is a one-man band. He writes the music. He provides the arrangements. And he plays all the instruments. That is his personal political strength. It is also his great political weakness.

A fabulous mythology has grown up about the person of the Chief Magistrate, some of which may even be true. One hoary myth has to do with his first entry into the mayoralty lists in 1928, and the way the story goes is that Houde, at that time an impecunious insurance agent, borrowed his deposit money from a friend and promptly walked down to the *Montreal Daily Star* to tell its then publisher, the late Lord Atholstan, that he was looking at the man who would evict its incumbent, Méderic Martin, from the mayoralty. True or false, the *Star* supported Camillien, and it is possible that Milord, who had good reasons to dislike Martin, loosed the zipper on his pocketbook. It is also a sound assumption that His Lordship didn't realize at the time precisely what he was buying.

Two other items concern the Royal Visit which preceded World War II. The protocol boys from Ottawa were clearly worried about His Worship and the first point they wanted to clear was the order of precedence, automobile-wise, in the tour of the town. The place of honor, they said, should go to Mackenzie King, as Prime Minister of Canada. Houde said no. The King and Queen would be the guests of Montreal, and as its First Citizen he would decide who should ride where. The protocollers demurred. Fine, said the Mayor. Then we just won't have any motorcade ride through the streets. When the big day came, guess who rode in the place of honor? Correct. Mr. Houde.

Came the evening of the Civic Banquet, for which the Mayor had been thoroughly briefed and coached by the experts from Ottawa. Under no conditions, they insisted, must he speak to Her Majesty, by whose side he would be sitting, as and until the lady chose to speak to him—an almost unendurable burden for a man who, in the company of ordinary mortals, retires into himself as soon as anybody else takes the conversation over. Early in the evening the blue-bloods of the town were somewhat perturbed, on looking towards the dais, to note that His Worship was obviously engrossed in something to read, which he had dug out of a pocket. Then they saw the Queen turn and speak to the Mayor and a moment later, to the upper crust's relief, Her Majesty's face was wreathed in a grin and she was leaning over to bring her husband into the joke.

What had happened—and the authority here is unimpeachable—is that the Queen, spotting the engrossed reader, had asked him what he had brought along with which to entertain himself—and the Mayor had passed over the list of instructions handed to him earlier by the protocol experts, concerning the deportment of civic officials in the presence of royalty. Houde had scored a little victory.

The number of such tidbits is endless. True or false, they illuminate the aura with which his home town has come to envelop its remarkable First Citizen. To the townsfolk, in short, Camillien Houde is a very human character, a man full of fun and laughter, as well as of fight. To call this a part of his public act, as his detractors do, is highly uncharitable. Suffice to say that Houde does nothing to discourage this public estimate of himself, but plays it for all it is worth.

Two summers ago, as he sat in the mayor's box at the ball park, a drunk rolled up and threw his arms as far as he could around the wide First Citizen. Police rushed in to break up the embrace. The Mayor waved them away. The crowd in the stands stopped watching the game to revel in the fun below. The drunk broke loose and swayed away to spin around and lunge back towards the mayoral lap. Hizzoner grinned and continued to play straight man. Five minutes passed before his tipsy guest finally lurched away and disappeared down a runway under the stands. It is not impossible that His Worship picked up a few votes that day. At least he lost none.

Whether such things are a part of the act, or not, is not even worth a moment's speculation. But for the record, in this observer's view, they are also part of the man. Maybe it was an act when he used to tie a colorful *ceinture flechée* around his tremendous middle, don skates and cut figure-8's for admiring urchins on the open-air rinks of the Playgrounds Association—but the kids thought he was wonderful. Maybe it was an act when he refused to be included in the list of the Ten Best Dressed Canadian Men a few months back—but it did him no harm with run-of-the-mill males. Maybe it is all an act, and Houde a frustrated Pagliacci, for it is in the record that in youth his first love was the stage, and he is probably the only man now living who ever played Cyrano de Bergerac without the aid of a putty nose, thanks to the gloriously bulbous proboscis with which Nature endowed him. But, if act it is, then it is one of the most harmless vote-catching acts ever perpetrated by a working politician.

Put him on the hustings and what happens is not acting, however. No matter that the views expressed tonight may be the reverse of those propounded yesterday, it is impossible to believe that the man airing them is not profoundly convinced of the rightness of what he says—at least while he is saying it. That his auditors believe him is established by the record. The man, indeed, is a ball of fire before a political audience.

It was the late Harold Dingman, than whom this country has known few better newspapermen, who summed up the impact of Houde on the people who listen to him. Ding had been on hand for a polemic, delivered in impassioned French. Throughout its delivery he had sat at the press table at taut attention. When the peroration ended he took a minute to relax, then turned to a workmate and said: "Didn't understand a word the guy said, but he sure convinced *me*!"

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New!
MODERN SQUARE DESIGN BY SOVEREIGN
Sovereign's newest creation . . . the square-shaped Jamboree Dinnerware . . . comes in a selection of sparkling new colors . . . Bermuda Coral, Daffodil Yellow, Sprout Green, Dove Grey, Pine Green.
It will add gaiety to your everyday dining and give a holiday air to parties. Moderately priced — in sets or open stock — in fine stores across Canada.
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"ONE OF CANADA'S OUTSTANDING RESORT HOTELS"
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45 MILES NORTH OF MONTREAL
Open 365 days of the year to 150 guests
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Happy Anniversary

...BOB GRAY

All good sportsmen will join in Labatt's salute to Scarborough's popular pro on his 22nd Anniversary as a professional golfer. When *your* turn comes to celebrate a special occasion, drink a toast in Labatt's Anniversary Ale, the ale with the *lighter, smoother* flavour! Anniversary, brewed for glad occasions, combines lightness and smoothness with Labatt's traditional body and flavour. But why wait for a special occasion? Try this golden brew next time you order. Your first taste of Labatt's *Anniversary Ale will be an occasion in itself. John Labatt Limited.

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PEOPLE

MANITOBA'S PLANTBREEDER

by John Stevenson

MODEST men, who labor quietly in secluded places, often make more valuable contributions to the life of their country than magnates whose exploits receive nationwide advertisement. One such Canadian is Frank L. Skinner, who brought with him as a boy from Scotland more than 50 years ago a deep-seated passion for flowers, trees and shrubs.

Today its fruit is the Manitoba Hardy Plant Nursery at Dropmore in Northern Manitoba — one of the most northerly nurseries in the world. Its value lies in enabling residents of the northern areas of Canada to grow many flowers and trees, whose planting used to be a hopeless venture. Single-handed, Skinner has won the same sort of victory over climate as Dr. Charles Saunders achieved by developing Marquis wheat.

Frank Skinner inherited his passion for flowers and trees from his mother. More than 200 years ago one of her forbears planted a garden, still celebrated in Scotland; and thereafter in every generation there had always been one ardent gardener.

In 1897 the family emigrated from Aberdeen to Canada and took up a free homestead at Dropmore, near the boundary of the Northwest Territories. At that time it was the northern outpost of agriculture in Manitoba.

THE Skinners' farm was 30 miles away from the nearest railway station at Birtle. There were available no types of wheat, which could ripen in time to escape the frosts of August and so the Skinners lived mainly by raising livestock. Neither tomatoes nor corn could be grown profitably in the district and young Frank was told that it was futile to plant flowers such as zinnias, petunias and portulacas.

However, he spent the first dollars he saved on flower seeds and was able to prove that other flowers could be grown successfully in the locality. The only information about horticulture in Canada accessible to him was in the annual reports of the Dominion Experimental Farms. In his late teens, he began to grow trees and shrubs from seed and seedlings.

After he reached manhood, he and his brother secured a farm of their own. Frank took charge of the livestock; his brother looked after grain-growing, now become possible in the district. Skinner, being continually in the saddle, had abundant opportunities for studying the native plants and shrubs. He began to buy nursery stock more extensively from different sources, only to discover that old favorites like the familiar types of roses and mock oranges would not flower, unless elaborately protected, and that even common lilacs could not withstand northern winters. The prevalent belief was that very few trees—and certainly not conifers — could grow successfully on the northern prairies.

But Skinner had been convinced by Dr. William Saunders' articles on plant breeding that he could obtain or produce strains which would survive the average prairie winter. So he corresponded with W. T. Macoun, then Dominion Horticulturist at Ottawa, Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University, and the authorities of the botanic gardens at Kew in London; Edinburgh; Upsala, Sweden.

Thus helped, he expanded steadily his collection of trees and shrubs. He found out, for instance, that Norway spruce of Finnish origin was much the hardiest type; and whereas Scotch

JOHN STEVENSON *was formerly the Ottawa correspondent for the* London Times.

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WHEN YOU CAN BE MASTER OF A Maxwell

Lift that bale! Tote that lawn mower! The combination of a big lawn and a hand mower has put many a man on a summer-time treadmill. But the day of emancipation is here! When you trade your old lawn mower for a new Maxwell Rocket, you get a willing and efficient servant in place of a demanding taskmaster.

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Maxwell offers four extra-powered Eclipse models, including the "Speedway 32", shown here. Ideal for large lawns, parks, cemeteries, estates, etc. Write for free illustrated booklet.

Swathmore says . . .

The rugged, handsome and dependable Maxwell Rocket power mower gained such popularity with Canadian home owners last year that the manufacturers sold out their complete stock. This year, thousands more will discover *effortless* lawn mowing with this precision-built, trouble-free machine. Wide-tracked to save steps, the Rocket is built to stand the gaff, powered by the economical Iron Horse engine.

Four exciting Rocket models to choose from. See them at your Maxwell dealer's now.

MAXWELL LIMITED, ST. MARYS, ONTARIO

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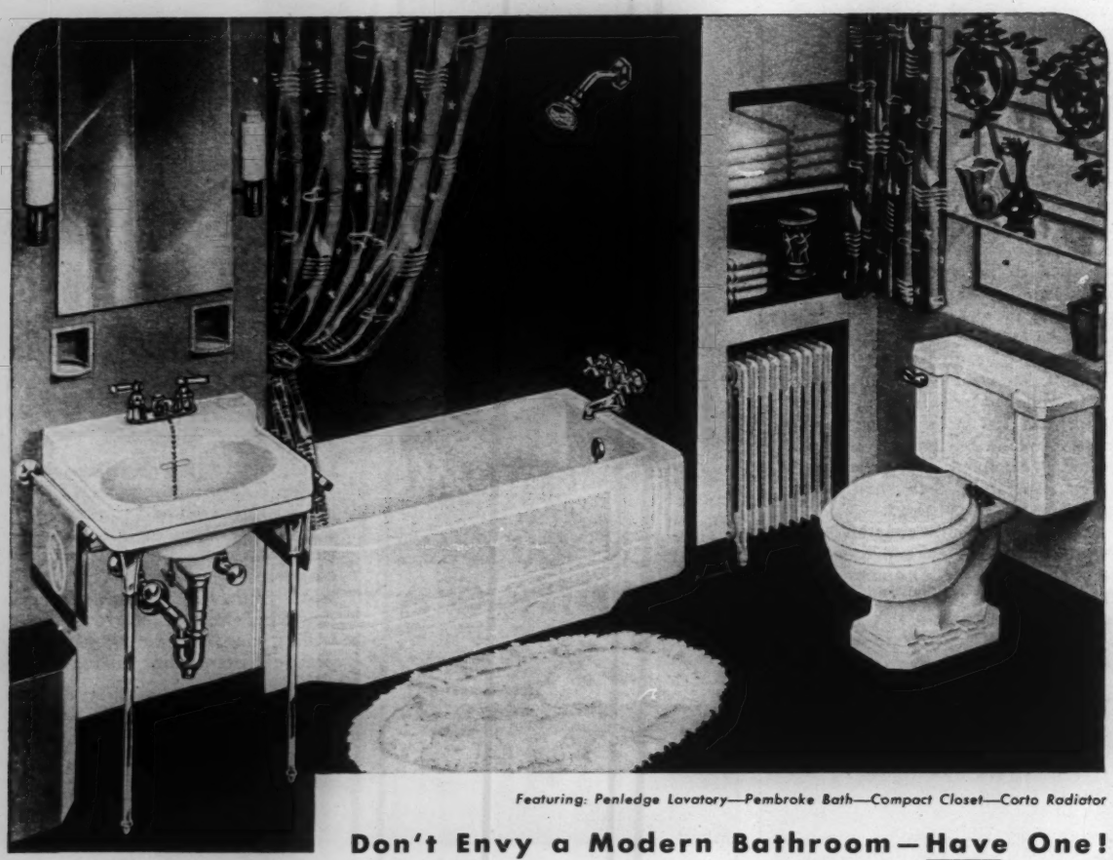
pine of German origin usually perished in the winters, the same type of pine—grown from seed procured from Finland or the northern areas of Sweden and Russia—was as hardy as the native Canadian jack pine and a finer and faster growing tree. He also went as far afield as Harbin, Manchuria, to secure the seed of a hardy kind of elm.

He experimented with fruit trees and established successfully in his nursery a plum tree of Korean origin. This proved much hardier than the native wild plums of the district and yielded excellent fruit. By this time Skinner had become an expert plant breeder and had equal success when he crossed this plum with cherries and a green gage plum raised by himself. At the same time he was experimenting with flowers and small shrubs, and he built up a magnificent garden.

In 1924, when the Great Plains Horticultural Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Manitoba, 20 of its members paid Skinner the compliment of visiting Dropmore, including M. B. Davis, now Dominion Horticulturist, and Professor Alderman of the Department of Horticulture, University of Minnesota. They were agreeably surprised with the wide variety of trees and with the plant breeding, which he had accomplished and they both advised him to put his work upon a commercial basis. A few years later Skinner established the Manitoba Hardy Plant Nursery, which now has patrons from all over North America as far north as the Yukon, and from Europe and the Antipodes.

In Manitoba only a limited circle of horticulturists knew that there lived in the Province one of the most expert plant-breeders in the world. That is, until some years ago when the editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press* persuaded Skinner to contribute "Nature Notes" to his paper. They were written with literary skill and revealed a wide range of informed knowledge about nature. Then in 1943 friends in Ottawa who appreciated the value of his work, persuaded Prime Minister Mackenzie King to recognize his services with an MBE. He values even more an LLD which the University of Manitoba has conferred upon him. In his seventies, he still leads a busy life on his farm.



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BUSINESS COMMENT

UNIONIZING OFFICE WORKERS

by P. M. Richards

WHO WAS IT that initiated the unionization of the office workers of the Ford company at Windsor, who recently tied up the plant with a strike? Was it the office workers themselves, so they could be on a par with the plant workers in enforcing new wage demands, or was it a labor union making a new weapon against management or just wanting more union dues? If it was the union, it perhaps failed to look far enough ahead.

When labor unions force a company to grant wage increases which the management believes are too high, the company may feel compelled to practise all possible economies, including the withholding of wage increases to non-unionized employees. Though there are exceptions, the general experience seems to be that the wages of office workers in recent years have failed to keep pace with the advance of plant workers' wages. The more powerful workers have won gains at the expense, or partly at the expense, of those less powerful.

The unionization of office workers deprives management of this resource. Presumably it will make management more resistant to granting plant wage demands it considers excessive. If, then, such demands are persisted in and the company is compelled to give way, it will have to do one or more of three things: somehow raise the productivity of its workers, use more labor-saving machinery or increase prices to the consumers of its products. Both the latter courses are likely to reduce the volume of employment.

The only generally satisfactory course, clearly, is to raise productivity. Labor, in its own interest, should have this in mind when pressing new wage demands.

The danger in the big increases in wage costs that industry has had to meet in recent years is that a prolonged downturn in consumer buying will result in a wholesale reduction of the number of jobs. With high production costs, most companies nowadays depend for profits (without which they would not stay in business) on a high volume of sales. If and when we have another depression, we may see high unemployment, with the workers still employed being taxed heavily to support those out of work.

Bank as Collector

AS EVERYONE knows, Canadian banks are much more lively institutions than they used to be and are constantly extending their services to business and the public. I notice that a bank in a New York City suburb has worked out a new idea that we might see adopted in this country.

This bank, the Franklin National, has entered into an arrangement with some fifty local stores whereby the latter are enabled to offer charge accounts to customers without additional cost to them. The customer charges a purchase in one of the participating stores, and the store deposits the sales slip at the bank which handles the periodical collections. The sales slips are, in effect, customers' notes and are so drawn that they are negotiable instruments. The bank's service charge, paid by the store, is 5 per cent of the amount of the sales slip; this covers any bad debts as well as the bank's expenses and profit.

The participating stores have increased their business, some as much as 30 per cent; they all carry deposits in the bank, and the bank itself is so pleased that it is now planning to extend the scheme to cover all the surrounding territory.

Progress in Asia

THE POPULAR idea has been that economic conditions in all countries have been raised in some degree by modern scientific progress. But this is now known to be wrong; about one-third of the countries have made all the gains and the rest, so far, virtually none. In fact, conditions in

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1952, payable 15th July, 1952, to shareholders of record 16th June, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 21st, 1952.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th June, 1952, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 2nd July, 1952, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 21st, 1952.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1952, payable on July 15, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 13, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

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many of them have been getting worse in recent years.

As a member of the United Nations, Canada is pledged to the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress everywhere. And as a great world trader, this country is particularly concerned in the success of international programs to promote the economic development of backward countries. Many of the raw materials we consume in our manufactures come from such countries. Also we want to build them up as markets for our products to offset the loss of older markets due to monetary exchange troubles. Only our acceptance of their raw materials enables them to buy our manufactures.

In 1950 a British Commonwealth conference, of which Canada was a member, outlined a program of aid to South-East Asia, called the Colombo Plan and involving the expenditure about £1,900 million by 1957. The provision of technical skill and advice in the planning of economic developments and the building up of food production were to be the main objectives in the early stages of the scheme. The first annual report of the Colombo Plan has now been issued. The International Monetary Fund's News Survey says that the progress of the Plan during the first year of its operation has exceeded the original estimates.

This is accounted for mainly by favorable developments in the terms of trade of the participating countries during 1951, which have permitted larger resources to be devoted to long-term projects so that the area was on the whole able to finance its own development programs.

Though general economic conditions in South-East Asia have deteriorated in recent months, it is expected that the second year's programs will be carried out "unless conditions are very adverse".

Parity Disadvantages

JUSTIFIABLY we take pride in the fact that our dollar is back at parity with the U.S. dollar, and even occasionally stands at a slight premium. But this honorable position involves disadvantages. One is that manufacturers who sell largely in the U.S., notably the producers of newsprint, lose the exchange premium that used to constitute an important item of income. Another is the possible adverse effect on our tourist trade.

Just how big a part the exchange differential played in bringing American tourists here is not known. But almost certainly it decided many family arguments about rival destinations. Its disappearance may bring down our tourist volume this year. Canadian tourist resort proprietors will have to be on their toes to please their U.S. visitors and bring them back. Provincial highways departments can do much to that end by further substantial improvement of roads. Despite what has been done in the last year or two, Canadian highways and tourist facilities still tend to lag behind those of many U.S. states, particularly those in the South.

ELECTED DIRECTOR STANDARD BRANDS

The election of Mr. James Muir as a director of Standard Brands Incorporated was announced today in New York by Joel S. Mitchell, President of the Company. Mr. Muir is President of The Royal Bank of Canada. He is also on the Board of other Canadian enterprises, including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

This emphasizes the close relationship between Canada and this large American food corporation. The common stock of Standard Brands Incorporated was admitted to trading on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges earlier this month. Its Canadian subsidiary, Standard Brands Ltd., operates four plants and maintains six district offices and 49 branches throughout Canada. Some of the better known products of Standard Brands are Chase and Sanborn Coffee, Magic Baking Powder, Fleischmann's Yeast, Blue Bonnet Margarine, Tender Leaf Tea, Royal Desserts, Ingersoll Cheese, leavening products for the baking industry, etc.

Standard Brands Incorporated operating in 35 different countries is today one of the largest processors and distributors of food and allied products.

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Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend of 20c per share has been declared on Class A Shares of the Company payable June 30, 1952 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 13, 1952.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 20, 1952.

JM
John-Manville
Corporation
DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors declared a dividend of 75c per share on the Common Stock payable June 12, 1952, to holders of record June 2, 1952.
ROGER HACKNEY, Treasurer

U.S. BUSINESS

No Jet Transports

by R. L. Hoadley

THE ERA of commercial jet passenger travel lies directly ahead with the U.S. still without a program to meet foreign competition. After all the talk of commercial jets, the States have no jet transports for commercial *or military* use and are building only a few turbo-prop powered transports for the armed forces. And there has been no agreement yet in aviation circles on turbine transports as to what engine should go into what airframe to produce what speed with what load and at what range.

A big drawback to jet transport development by the aircraft industry has been the high initial cost (estimated at $25 million each for the first couple of planes built). An even bigger drawback may be the conflicting views of Government agencies. The Department of Defence told Congress recently that it opposes any major effort by the American aviation industry to develop civil jet airliners "at present" because this might interfere with the nation's aerial defence program. This stand is in direct contrast with views of the Civil Aeronautics Board which considers the need for jet liners to be "urgent" and has proposed several plans whereby the Government would subsidize jet development.

Although British jets are in service, there is little chance of an American-designed and American-built jet transport making an appearance before 1956, with actual operations on air-line schedule a year or two later. Some trade officials profess to believe that the British *Comet* is a "toy airplane" and still swear by the new American-built piston engine transport types. Others, however, hold that American-flag international airlines may be forced to buy British *Comets* to retain leadership on highly competitive international routes.

Laws & Investment

FAVORABLE tax treatment under Canadian laws is attracting investors from the U.S. in increasing numbers according to Keith Funston, President of the New York Stock Exchange. The absence of a capital-gains tax in Canada, he believes, is a powerful incentive to the flow of new capital. In contrast, U.S. laws "hamstring" the full development of American resources.

Commenting on the recent spectacular increase in trading on Canadian security exchanges, Mr. Funston praised Canadian officials for their regulation of markets and the efforts of reputable Canadian dealers to rid their business of unscrupulous salesmen who are "riding the coattails of the current Canadian boom."

Mr. Funston advised those who wish to put funds into a speculative enterprise to "first get the facts. You can get the information from any reputable brokerage firm in the U.S. or in Canada, and at no charge."

PICKLE CROW

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 40

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Monday, June 30th, 1952, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Saturday, May 31st, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., May 20th, 1952.

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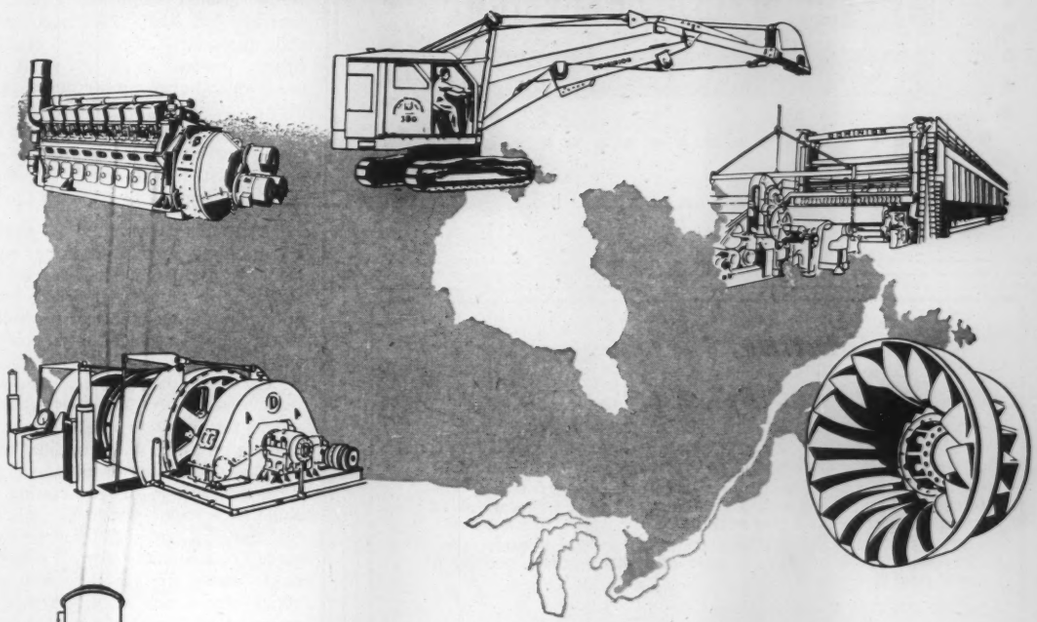

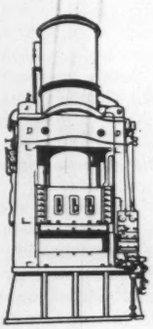

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TRADE FAIR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

rectly represented are 128 West German firms using 15,000 square feet of space. Dr. Herbert Graf, of West Germany's German-Canadian Trade Promotion Office, Toronto, said that the two countries' economies are largely complementary. "We are very keen to buy from Canada a very large range of your main exports but are chiefly interested in raw materials, agricultural products, iron ore eventually, aluminum, nickel, lead and other goods. We have an import need from dollar countries of from $800 million to $900 million but are only able to cover from $400 million to $500 million with our actual dollar earnings."

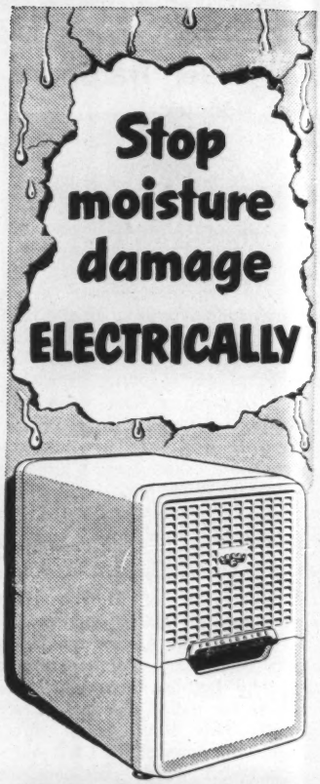
Seven countries are showing machine tools of every description. Among them are a number that embody new developments and some that are entirely new to the North American market. One of the many British machine tools shown is a universal grinder featuring centralized controls, automatic feed mechanism and automatic lubrication. Another British product is a universal tool head which bores, counterbores, faces, undercuts, turns, trepans, recesses and back faces in either a milling machine, jig borer or drill press as easily as a lathe. The cut is adjustable without stopping the spindle.

A CANADIAN exhibitor is showing holding and positioning equipment for welding which can be used singly or in groups, either for setting up on the welding table or for holding work pieces in place. It is powerful enough to hold the work for tacking up and yet can be easily removed when the job is finished. The clamps are designed for use with either gas or arc welding on butts, seams or fillet work. Another Canadian exhibit is an electrically-controlled oxygen cutting machine with a sixth sense. The machine has the standard five drives—hand-guided, automatic strip template, single roller, cone roller, and magnetic—plus a new drive. In this, the tracer wheel is controlled automatically to follow a path corresponding to the lines of the drawing and, using mechanical control, causes the cutting burner to reproduce the shape exactly as if the tracer wheel were in contact with the drawing.

Remarkable exhibits in the ceramics, glassware and household accessories section are drawing large crowds. The finest Belgian glass, woodenware and delft blue pottery from Holland, ceramics from Italy, hand-woven draperies from Germany are shown. Italian exhibits in this section concentrate on ceramics but include rugs, Sicilian toy cars, straw and raffia articles and leatherwork. Elsewhere the South Korean exhibit includes lacquerware, linen embroidery, table sets, towels, artificial pearls, furs, agar and bristles.

A new feature at this year's Fair, attracting a lot of attention, is an outdoor show in the construction equipment field.

Trade Fair officials say that overseas buying interest shows signs of being greater than at previous fairs.



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THEY DON'T FIGHT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

ican or British senior commander.

It may seem silly to say that great nations, sharing a common tongue, have difficulty understanding one another. But under the stresses and strains of battle, many things can create problems which would not normally do so when there is sufficient time for long explanations and investigations. A definite understanding must exist between the various commanders as to the type of language used to convey the idea of emergency.

The conflicting attitudes boil down to this: the British—"Chins up, lads. We can handle this by ourselves, I should think"; and conversely, the American stand—"Things look pretty bad, so let's get a few guys in here to give us a hand." If the Americans misunderstood the Gloucesters' understatement, there have been occasions on which British officers have been sure the whole line was about to collapse, from the reports American units under attack were sending out.

We Canadians are in the happy position of understanding both. We have a knowledge of things British and the British way of getting things done, absorbed in two world wars. We have no real problems in fighting alongside the British, as the success of the First Commonwealth Division in Korea has proven. (The Commonwealth Division is composed of Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, Indian and U.K. troops all serving under an Australian commander, the popular General Jim Cassels.)

Conversely, Canada's proximity to the U.S. and the impact of American magaziñes, films and radio have given us an understanding of the American way of life and the American way of doing things in a military sense.

The British and Americans have never reached this understanding in their relationship. The British eye the Americans with a bit of suspicion—on the battlefield and in other places. The Americans sometimes find the British way of doing things strange, and perhaps at times, foolhardy.

It goes much deeper than a difference in words and phrases. Some American soldiers are too eager to suggest to the proud British that it is only American money making it possible for England to exist. I have heard an American officer tell an Englishman it was about time the British got a few more men in Korea. He suggested the United States had to finish a couple of major wars Britain had started by stepping in and winning them for her. Naturally, this doesn't go down too well.

The British can be just as unfair. I heard a Tommy in Korea tell an American to stop sounding off. He suggested, "If you could only fight as well as you talk, and get jets over here as fast as you can ice-cream

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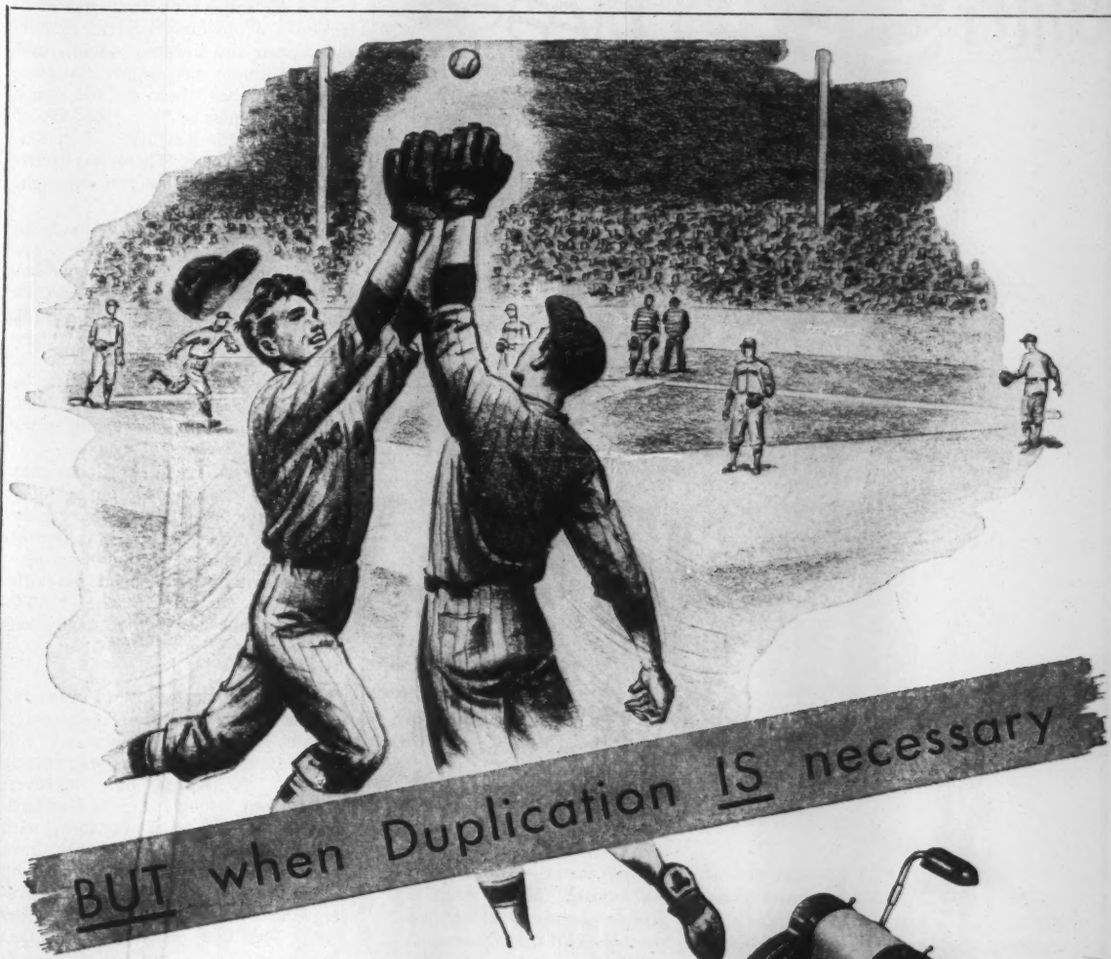

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freezers you might some day have an army."

These unfair viewpoints don't do much to draw the English-speaking powers closer together. If we can't even understand one another and have difficulty in getting along together, how can we expect to have any kind of standardization, let alone what we are attempting now—arms standardization for all of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries?

The advantages of arms standardization are obvious—interchangeability of parts and weapons would speed up replacement and supply considerably. There have been far too many cases in the past of " . . . for lack of a nail the battle was lost. . ." in Korea and elsewhere. There has sometimes been a nail, but not the right type or size.

Some progress has been made in standardization, but too often a nation's pride in its own designs has caused trouble. Canada has adopted the British-designed *Centurion* tank in preference to the previously-chosen, American-designed *Patton*. So far the basic weapon, a rifle, is yet to be decided upon. The U.K.'s .280 calibre semi-automatic weapon is the centre of a lively controversy.

Some of the designer's claims may be slightly exaggerated, but a number of unbiased observers have gone on the record as saying it is one of the finest infantry weapons ever produced. Britain had hoped her rifle would be adopted by the NATO countries, but the U.S. sticks by her own new weapon.

THE STANDARDIZATION of arms for the North Atlantic Treaty countries is, in many ways, necessary. Bill Boss, the Canadian Press war correspondent in Korea has, however, spoken out strongly aaginst standardization of tactics to conform with those of the U.S. The British have been in the old army game for a long while, he says, their tactics and strategy have usually worked out rather well. The U.S. can make weapons bigger and faster, but not necessarily better, and their tactics, in some cases, are practically the opposite to ours.

If we can't seem to agree on arms or battle tactics, would it be naïve to think we could at least develop a standardized way of expressing ourselves and evaluating a given battle situation, so that a given battle could be interpreted clearly all along the chain of command?

Many are becoming aware of the unique challenge this problem presents. Words can win wars, it is said nowadays. It is certain too, that the wrong words can lose battles. There should be clear understanding by all concerned when a commander sizes up a tactical problem.

Until we all speak the same way, or at least can express the same idea, a tricky situation will continue to exist—in Korea, or anywhere else British, American and Canadian troops may have to fight. Canada, with her understanding of both the British and the Americans, could take the lead here, by establishing a school of language and idea expression.

"Make mine a Highball with Soda please"

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WASTE IN NATIONAL DEFENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

and extravagance. How could it possibly be otherwise?

If the Government had been more ready to admit that everything in the garden was not 100 per cent perfect, it might have saved itself trouble. The public and the MP's would have been ready to accept a plea that, considering all the difficulties, the errors were no greater than a reasonable man would expect. And they would have been more ready to accept it in the first place than they will now, when the Government will have to make this plea anyway. But Liberal as well Opposition MP's have been riled by the constant assurances that everything was for the best in the best of all possible defence departments. "If Claxton would be content to be 98 per cent right," said one member, "it would be more convincing. But he can't be 102 per cent right all the time."

The Petawawa scandal—laughable in some ways, but shocking as a revelation of what a gang of thieves could do with public property—lifted a corner of the curtain on what might be going on. It brought an admission that new accounting procedures laid down for the Corps of Engineers in 1949 had not been applied—obviously not at Petawawa, perhaps not at other camps. The House Committee should at least ensure that this failure is corrected quickly.

IMPORTANT as this is, the Committee still has its second field of enquiry to pursue. This is to examine what the services are buying and why. At the outset, MP's were asking questions about tank procurement and different types of guns and aircraft. It is good that technicians should be made to explain themselves in terms which laymen can understand. Technical knowledge does not earn a blank cheque for the expenditure of public funds. But it's outside the technical field of weapons and military equipment that MP's are challenged.

J. M. Macdonnell electrified the committee long ago by producing a huge serving fork and asking if it was true that the services had ordered 63,000 of them. It was, and the order was reduced to 14,000. Recently he asked them to account for an order for 29,000 two-quart teapots. F. E. Lennard asked why $15 million of the taxpayers' money had been spent on boots and shoes in nine months of last year. It bought 1,300,000 pairs. Enquiry might well also be directed at these items, not formerly revealed:

Floor coverings (including rugs, matting, carpets, and "hard-surfaced floor coverings" $1,399,688): in fiscal year 1951-52.

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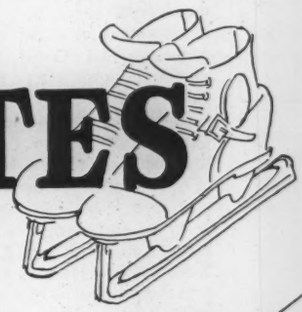
Obviously all these figures (including even the teapots) are not just for this year's requirements or next's. They include "mobilization stores." Just what the Department includes in this category has not been revealed; but normally mobilization stores are understood to cover the requirements for the first year of war of anything that would not be quickly available at the time. It will be argued that, in any case where the scale of issue is known or guessable, figures on mobilization stores would reveal our mobilization plans. But without a breakdown the total figures permit of very little judgment. The Defence Expenditures Committee and its chairman are not in a mood to accept the "security" argument lightly.

Mobilization apart, some of the things that are being bought for the troops in peacetime will surprise the old-fashioned. Boudoir lamps and bed lamps do not immediately appear as warlike stores. But many of these orders reflect the kind of forces we are enlisting. Canadian forces are being engaged on a peacetime scale of living. They expect to live as well and be paid as well as they would in civilian life. Call them citizen-soldiers or what you will: they are not conscripts. If Canada wants forces of this kind, Canadian taxpayers must pay.

But the room for extravagance and waste is colossal. Bland assurances from the minister will not cover it. Departmental checks go so far, and probably Drury carries them about as far as any Deputy Minister could. But it needs more than this to reassure the public that its $2 billion is going where it's meant to go. Colonel Croll and his committee have a huge scope for their enquiry, and the public has a very large stake in the way they do it.



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BOOK REVIEWS

THE PATHWAYS OF THE SEA

THE SOUTH SEA SHILLING—by Eric Swenson, illustrated by Charles Michael Daugherty—*Macmillan*—$4.50.

by William Sclater

OUTSIDE the east door to Admiralty in London, where naval officers of many lands enter, stands a statue to Captain James Cook, RN. In far-off Hawaii, in Kealakekua Bay in these Sandwich Islands which he discovered, there is a small plot of land, paved in stone and granted in perpetuity to Great Britain which marks the spot where the great navigator died. The lad who at 18 was a helper in a combined grocery and haberdashery in an English seacoast town and sailed first before the mast in an English collier, the *Freelove*, trading to North Sea and Baltic ports in 1746, had come a long way before he met his end as a Captain of the Royal Navy. He was the last of the great explorers of the unknown seas; he died from a cowardly native knife-thrust on Feb. 14, 1779.

It has been said that the names of Cook's four globe-circling naval commands, HMS *Endeavour, Adventure, Resolution* and *Discovery* aptly epitomize his career. It took *endeavour* to rise from his humble beginning and *adventure* was his road to achievement. *Resolution* to duty was his law and *discovery* was his service to his country and himself.

In the siege of Quebec in 1759 the successful movement of the British ships upriver was due in no small measure to the careful soundings and charts prepared at great personal risk by Warrant Master James Cook of HMS *Pembroke*, a fact made abundantly plain by Lord Colville, Captain of HMS *Northumberland* when promoting him to Master of the flagship and also navigator, surveyor and explorer for His Majesty's North American fleet. During the next eight years Cook sailed off the shores of Canada preparing the first reliable Admiralty charts of Nova Scotian and Newfoundland waters.

This was the prelude to the great voyages of discovery in which he ranged from 79 North Latitude in Bering Strait to the icefields of the Antarctic south of New Zealand. In these voyages he made another great discovery for he brought his sailors home free of the dreaded scourge of scurvy which had crippled so many ships of the times. Even though he had to change their diet with a cat-o'-nine-tails, Cook forced his men to eat sauerkraut, sweetwort and oatmeal.

This book, beautifully produced and exceptionally well illustrated, by two young Americans, describes in a simple, interesting manner the voyages and adventures of Cook from the day he was suspected of stealing a bright new South Sea Shilling, from which the title is taken to the final, dramatic moments in Kealakekua Bay.

—Charles Michael Daugherty
"SOUTH SEA SHILLING"

Still God's Country

THE MEMOIRS OF HERBERT HOOVER: 1920-33—*Macmillan*—$6.25.

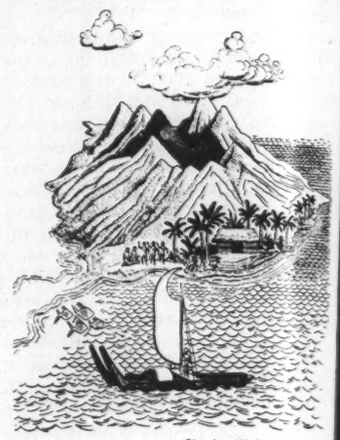
by B. K. Sandwell

HISTORY will have to recognize eventually that most of the troubles through which the United States had to pass in the presidency of Herbert Hoover were caused by the folly of the American people in refusing Mr. Hoover's advice seven or eight years earlier. During the work of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, to which he was appointed by Harding in 1922, Mr. Hoover proposed cancellation of all debts incurred before the Armistice.

"My colleagues insisted we could never get Congress to approve," and the proposal, the nearest thing to common sense that ever got itself advocated on the American side, came to nothing. The Great Depression was of course nothing but a natural economic reaction to the American insistence on being paid combined with the refusal to accept payment in excess imports. It is strange that a man who himself advocated cancellation of all debts incurred "for war" should later have become so indignant when the debtor countries petitioned (and argued) for cancellation of both war and reconstruction debts.

A subconscious Quaker scruple about war itself was probably the explanation. It was not because they could not be paid (although that was absolutely true), but because they were war debts, that Mr. Hoover was willing to let the war debts go unpaid. He probably felt that the money was accursed.

The very plentiful wisdom in this second volume is marred, as it was in the first, by frequent expressions of the author's naive and extravagant "God's countryism" and his horror of Europe. He returned in 1919 with



—Charles Michael Daugherty
"SOUTH SEA SHILLING"

two dominant ideas: "first, that through 300 years America had developed something new in a way of life of a people, which transcended all others of history; and second, that out of the boiling social and economic cauldron of Europe, with its hates and fears, rose miasmic infections which might greatly harm or even destroy what seemed to me to be the hope of the world." And he thought that the "abundance" on which the American "way of life" was based was "given us" by "principles and ideals;" there is not a word of recognition of the basic economic fact that in natural resources alone the United States is probably ten times as rich per capita as any other country in the world except the equally new ones of Canada and Australia!

Living Canvas

CHIAROSCURO—by Augustus John—*Clarke, Irwin*—$6.25.

by Paul Duval

HERE ARE the candid chronicles of the life and times of one of the world's great portrait painters, Augustus John. Couched in a sturdy, penny-plain prose, these "fragments of autobiography" form a diverting and lively collection of self-portraits and biographical sketches. Intimate friend of sweeps, tinkers and tramps, John observes both gypsy and general with a shrewd and usually fair eye.

Among the famous who stride or stroll through his pages are the noted soldiers, Allenby and T. E. Lawrence; authors Oscar Wilde, Bernard Shaw, Thomas Hardy, James Joyce and W. B. Yeats; painters J. M. Whistler, Pablo Picasso, William Orpen, Charles Conder and Amodeo Modigliani.

Augustus John is perhaps most illuminating and challenging when revealing his notions on art, as in this comment on drawing: "Do present-day art students bring their sketch-books with them to the cinema, night clubs or wherever they go in the evenings? I think not. For one thing drawing seems to be out of fashion . . . " John believes firmly in the importance of the artist's role in society and his conviction might

summed up in the following passage:

"The artist, above all a spectator of life, though he may, and usually does, take a hand in it himself, is also a born adventurer. His explorations, unlike those of the tourist, are rewarded by the discovery of beauty-spots unmentioned in the guide book, and with tireless curiosity and an exceptional proneness to wonderment, he will come upon objects of remarkable interest overlooked or even shunned by more disciplined observers. Such deviations from the official itinerary are bound sooner or later to land him in trouble and justify the popular belief that, as the accredited exponent of Beauty, the artist more than most people needs the control and direction of authority."

Such irony, however, only serves to add spark to the bubbling vessel of the author-artist's spirited wit.

Persuasive Art

PUBLIC RELATIONS—by Edward L. Bernays—*Burns & McEachern*—$6.25.

by J. L. Charlesworth

THE PROFESSION of public relations counsel may be something of a mystery to the average member of the public, although he or she is representative of the raw material that the practitioner attempts to mould. Mr. Bernays, one of the most successful members of the profession, in this book defines his work as "the engineering of consent," and explains, with a mass of irrelevant detail, how he and his colleagues go about their work.

Since public relations work, in its inception, entails a confidential relationship between counsel and client, Mr. Bernays is prevented by professional ethics from telling all he knows. However, the general reader, who has heard of public relations and wants to know something more about them, will probably find all he wants, hidden somewhere under a verbiage and a jargon as irritating as that of a psychologist or a sociologist.

The professional reader, other than a beginner in the profession, will find little that is new. Mr. Bernays betrays no professional secrets to the thousands of competitors who have entered the field since he and the late Ivy Lee, back in the twenties, shared the most fertile part of it between them.

An appendix to the book contains a useful bibliography of other writings on public relations and associated subjects.

Writers & Writing

A PLEASANT, significant book ceremony was performed by the Consul for France, M. PAUL MARTIN, in Toronto, just before his return to France with Mme. Martin. He opened the exhibition of books representing work of 146 outstanding publishers of France.

Brought to Canada by Rene le Juge de Segrais they were officially received in Montreal by Governor-General Massey. Coming from an area within a radius of six miles of St. Germain Des-Prés in Paris, they testified to the publishers' diligence since occupation of their country by the German Army when many were forced to discontinue publishing or become part of underground forces.

The Martins will be missed in Toronto. We always had a feeling that all young couples sent abroad by their respective countries should look like these representatives from France and have their alluring graciousness.

■ At the Managing Editors' Conference just over in Winnipeg where they were entertained with a wealth of—perhaps you've heard about it?—western hospitality — there were in the Conference Room 25 text-books—demonstrating "books available for training of Writers and Editors: Courtesy The Publishers and the University of Western Ontario." (Note on cuff: "Must find out names of books.")

■ "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl", originally published in Holland, has been translated into English, and, with a foreword by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, has just been published by Doubleday. This young Jewish girl, living in Holland, kept a detailed record of her life from the time she was 13 until she was 15. Written in an Amsterdam warehouse, where she and her family spent two years in hiding from the Germans, it is a sensitive, social document.

■ FRANK TUMPANE, newspaper columnist, who is in a perpetual state of gently viewing with distaste, did a piece on the paper-backed books now available even with one's groceries. He admits he has a book—one of these — and it's a classic and hasn't anything at which anyone could take legitimate offence. In other words the publishers often do wrong by their public and all that revolting sex, sadism and delinquent appeal is on the cover: inside is the kind of book only your professor could induce you to read—for marks. (Exceptions, as in other things, only prove the rule, of course.)

■ If you like to exercise your mentality in the "Who Killed Cock Robin school?" you will be passingly intrigued by the question of publishers, Doubleday: "Who is HALL HUNTER?" You know, or have guessed that the New York publishers have his forwarding address but they ask readers to work on these hints. Hall Hunter, author of "The Bengal Tiger", is pseudonym of one of America's most able story-tellers and writer of best-sellers. He was born in Pacific Northwest, now resides in deep South: his own experience in hunting big game in India furnished him with authentic background material for "The Bengal Tiger".

■ Longmans Green and Company, Canada, is celebrating its Thirtieth Anniversary and popular THEODORE F. PIKE, Manager since beginning, is receiving congratulation from out of the everywhere so he is repeating what he said on firm's twenty-fifth anniversary:

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—*Rica*

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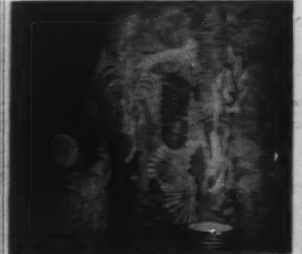

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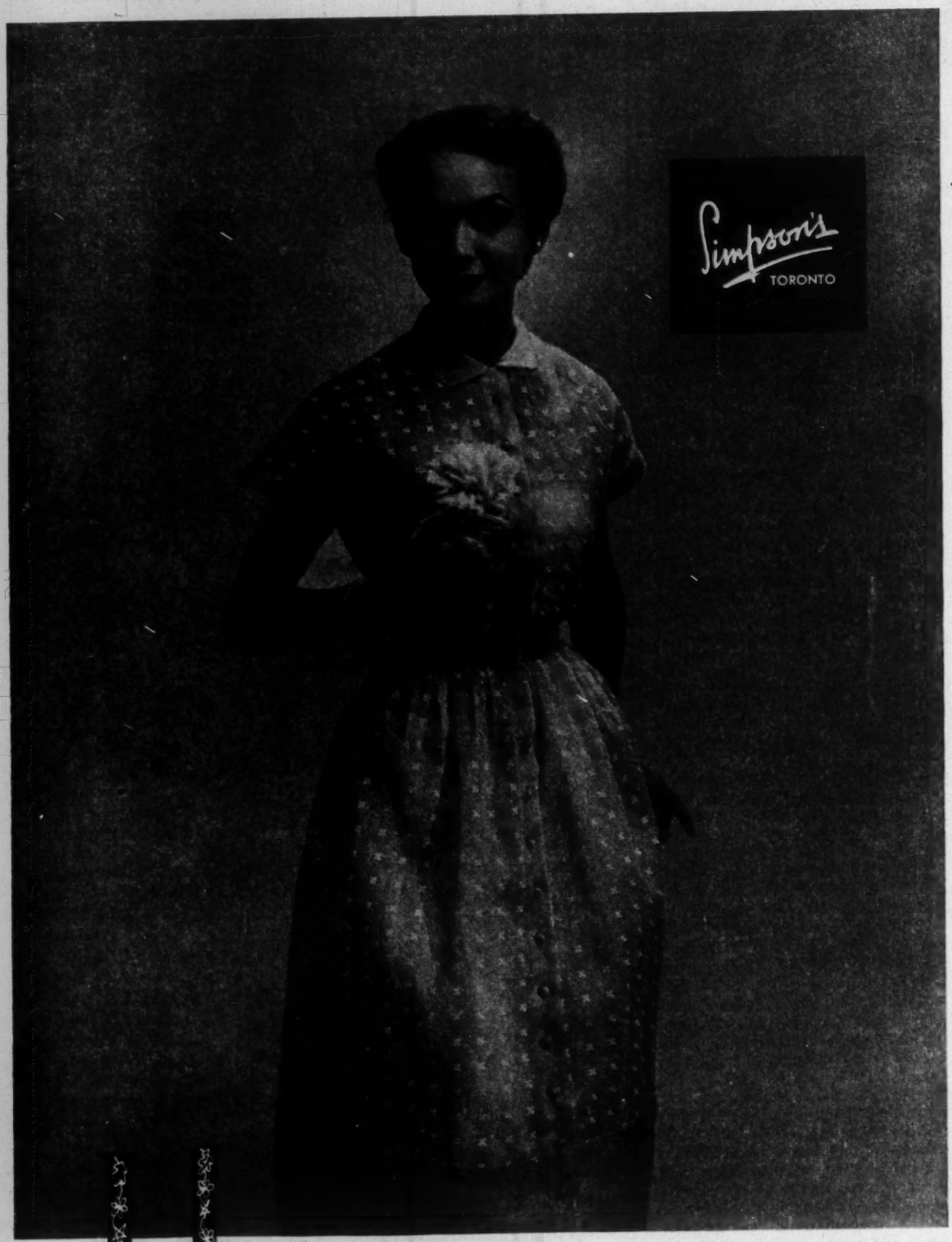

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FILMS

FOLK COMEDY

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FOLKSINESS is always engaging up to a point, and if handled with skill can go a long way toward reconciling us to a warmheartedness that is sometimes a little weakheaded. "Anything Can Happen", starring José Ferrer and Kim Hunter is completely dedicated to folksiness, Georgian in expression but strictly American in tone, and it cheerfully sentimentalizes every element in American life, from the Statue of Liberty to the orange groves of California. All its officials are kindly, all its Americans are hospitable and tolerant, all its immigrants are cheerful, hardworking, non-ideological and, presently, successful.

Everything goes to demonstrate that if you are a good Russian-Georgian immigrant you can have your national cake and eat it too, together with a rich icing of American prosperity. Luckily the whole thing is handled with so much liveliness and affection that it can easily beguile you for an hour and a half into accepting most of its over-simplifications, together with a comedy based almost entirely on a frantic mishandling of the English language.

The Russian-Georgian immigrants depicted here are, it seems, one large and infinitely extensible family who urgently supervise each other's births, betrothals, marriages and deaths, and are prepared to throw a banquet to celebrate any of these occasions on the spot. When George Papashivilly (José Ferrer) falls in love with an American court stenographer (Kim Hunter) the group stands ready to supply advice, encouragement and warning in a dozen different accents; and when George follows his loved one to California the entire colony packs up and goes along with him.

A great deal of this is fresh and funny, a lot of it is shameless corn, and if the account holds together at all (it does) it is thanks largely to the performance of José Ferrer. Mr. Ferrer is in his most entertaining mood here and when he sets himself up with a guitar may remind you, not at all unpleasantly, of George Formby. It is an agreeable performance and he gets large though rather confusing support from Eugenie Leontovich, Mikhail Rasumny, Kurt Kazner and Oscar Karlweiss, as fellow-Georgians and celebrants. Kim Hunter plays the nice natural American girl, but her performance is oddly off-beat, with the niceness and naturalness arriving always a split-instant too early or too late.

"LAURA" has been revived and it is still a well-contrived, elegantly mounted production, with only two things to betray its vintage. These are, (a) its feminine hats, which seemed mad but authoritative in the pre-New Look era and now look merely foolish; and, (b) Clifton Webb who has undergone almost exactly the same unfortunate transformation. By prolonging his life on the screen Clifton Webb has cut short his career as

—Paramount

"ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN"

an actor and is now forever Belvedere. When he indicates love and jealousy and when he collapses from terror and shock he is just Mr. Belvedere going into his act and the audience is convulsed.

Actor Webb's talent has always rather been special but in the beginning it left him at least room to turn around in. It is now impossible for him to turn round as Clifton Webb without raising a hearty laugh as Mr. Belvedere. This is unfortunate, for it is doubtful if any actor on the screen could have less intention of being unintentionally funny.

However anyone who can succeed in clearing his mind of Mr. Belvedere can see that it is Clifton Webb who gives "Laura" most of its edge and sharpness. In a cast including Dana Andrews, Gene Tierney, Judith Anderson and Vincent Price he gives the one performance which one remembers in clear detail from the earlier showing. Clifton Webb's acting range may be limited but he is never negligible as a figure. Even in the most deplorable of his recent pictures he still retains the faculty of going through his material like a knife through bread-dough.

"BELLE of New York" teams Fred Astaire with Vera-Ellen, who is as nimble and attractive as any of the star's long list of dancing partners. It's a turn-of-the-century technicolor, with Astaire as a playboy and Vera-Ellen as a street salvationist whom he discovers in the pious act of distributing tracts. So they fall in love, he reforms and goes to work, she relaxes and takes to dancing, and the two wind up dancing on air above the rooftops.

It is agreeable enough entertainment if you keep your eye on the stars and disregard the plot, which toils unremittingly but declines to spin. Marjorie Main and Keenan Wynn supply offside comedy and manage to impede the dancing without enlivening the story.

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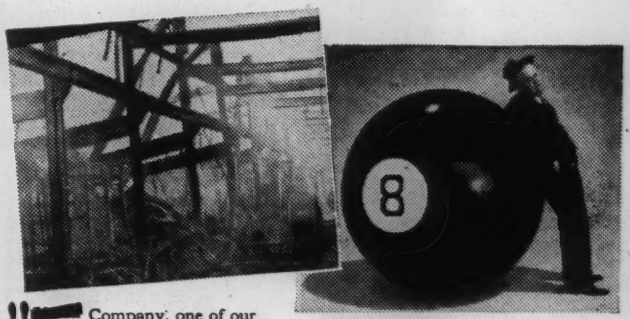

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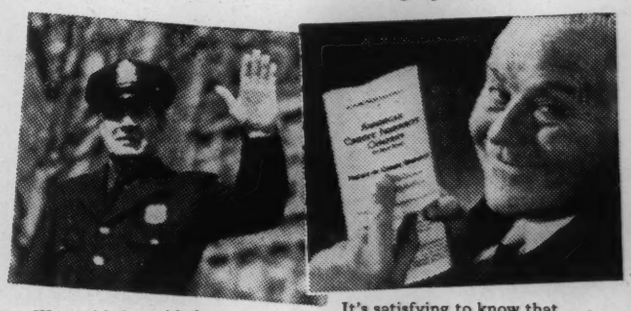

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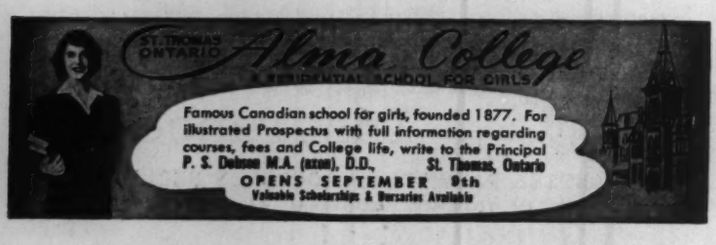
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WOMAN OF THE WEEK

HONORS FOR A LADY

by Norman McLeod

WHEN THE PARLIAMENTARY Press Gallery elected Evelyn S. Tufts to life membership, it bestowed upon a picturesque (literally so) lady journalist the greatest honor within its gift.

At the same time, it made a surrender of principles to which future generations of Parliament Hill correspondents and politicians are likely to look back as historic.

For traditionally the Parliamentary Press Gallery has been, from the days of Confederation, a man's world. It is true that other women journalists had invaded it before the arrival of Mrs. Tufts in the early 1930's. For example, at the close of the First World War these had been the late Genevieve Lipsett-Skinner who was correspondent for the *Vancouver Sun*. Then Canadian Press, the cooperative news agency which serves its member Canadian dailies, adopted briefly the policy of attaching a woman to their Parliamentary staff.

EVELYN TUFTS

BUT WHILE the Press Gallery chivalrously afforded Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner the facilities she needed for reporting Parliament, it never formally conferred membership upon her. The Canadian Press women writers, for their part, had their duties confined mainly to reporting the social side of Parliamentary life, consisting largely in the functions staged by the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and the MP's.

When Mrs. Tufts arrived halfway through the Bennett Government regime and, without any preliminaries, assumed the functions of political correspondent and commentator, it was, therefore, a new experience for both the Press Gallery and for Parliament itself. Her home paper was Nova Scotia's great and unusual *Halifax Herald*, now the *Chronicle-Herald*. She herself was the journalistic discovery of its brilliant, crusading publisher, W. H. Dennis, now a member of the Canadian Senate.

DENNIS, who owed no little of his success as a publisher to the care with which he read every line in his own paper, was attracted by the sparkling vivacity and penetrating powers of observation displayed by the book reviews which a Wolfville school teacher was contributing to the *Herald*. When he learned that, in addition to writing for the *Herald* in her spare time, she took an active interest in politics and was, in fact, the President of the Women's Liberal Association in the riding of J. L. Ilsley, he decided on the spur of the moment to marry her writing talents to her flair for politics and sent her to Ottawa as the *Herald's* Parliamentary correspondent.

It proved to be a brilliant appointment. Mrs. Tufts has been compared to a combination of Dorothy Thompson and Dorothy Parker. Her mind is keen, constructive, naturally at home in public affairs. Her wit is natural, irrepressible, and often vigorously irreverent. In either conversation or writing she lacks completely the ability to be dull.

In the 20 years she has been in the Press Gallery she has become a figure of international importance in journalism. She was the only Canadian journalist to cover the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, kidnapper of the Lindbergh baby. She travelled to the Arctic to cover the trial of an Eskimo murderer, and her stories were carried throughout the U.S. by the North American Newspaper Alliance feature service. She reported the Royal Wedding.

On her home front down in Nova Scotia she was the leader writer in a long but finally successful campaign by which the Dennis newspapers won a victory for the miners and fishermen of the Maritime provinces against the neglect and indifference of politicians. During the past year she carried out a reporting assignment for the *Herald* which took her to Europe and through Soviet satellite countries to the borders of Russia itself.

SHE IS retiring now from the *Herald* staff to continue travelling and writing as her interests incline her. The men of the Press Gallery, who long since had taken pride in the thoroughly distinguished way in which she had broken the Gallery's masculine tradition, marked the occasion by conferring upon her an honor no other woman had ever received and the highest honor within their gift. Their professional judgment told them that by none of their number was the honor more deserved and that in honoring Mrs. Tufts they were no less honoring themselves.

BRIGHT WHITE

"WHITER THAN new look" for your white clothes and spring cleaned curtains is not just a catch phrase to peddle washing detergents and soaps. It is really so and the amazing part of the story is that clothes washed with suds containing these brighteners remain whiter with continued washings. The secret? Fluorescent materials are used in combination with washing chemicals and these colorless dyes pick up the ultraviolet rays from the sun; white clothes appear whiter and colored clothes brighter. Where blueing is indicated in your washings there is a convenient blueing in bead form which can be added to the wash water and so eliminate a separate rinse. This product, too, contains these fluorescent materials, so you just can't avoid that bright white look. Makes one feel they should wear sunglasses in the house.

FASHION

SPIES AND MR. HARTNELL

by **Edward E. Sinclair**

QUEEN ELIZABETH II has developed a definite flair for fashion and elegance, and there is much curiosity concerning the clothes she will wear now that the period of official court mourning is concluded. Even experienced fashion experts hesitate to forecast what she will choose, but many people would give a good deal to find out.

Fashion houses know that the Royal wardrobe secrets in the right—or, depending on the point of view, the wrong—hands, would be worth a fortune. No wonder that the Queen's designer, Norman Hartnell, has taken special precautions against "spies" to protect his Royal models.

Hartnell, now undisputed leader of English fashion designers, has revived some of the precautionary measures which were in force at his salon in Mayfair during the months before the wedding of the Queen when she was Princess Elizabeth.

IN THE FAMOUS "Battle for the Wedding Dress" Hartnell was besieged from all directions. Crack fashion scouts from the United States, France and South America arrived in London to get advance information on "the" gown. One American firm offered £10,000 for a photograph and a description of the dress, if delivered at least a fortnight before the wedding. Some of the Hartnell dressmakers were offered substantial bribes. And meanwhile the press of all countries was clamoring for news.

The harrassed Mr. Hartnell called in Scotland Yard experts to advise him on counter-measures. All employees were sworn to secrecy, and warned against talking to strangers. In addition, Hartnell divided the dress into 26 parts, and had each part handled by a different worker.

Among those who tried to crack the mystery was a gentleman who turned up in London four weeks before the wedding. He was the representative of a Denver woman who wanted her daughter to marry on the same day, and in the same dress, as the Princess. The ambitious mother empowered her man to spend as much as $25,000 in expenses, and informed her friends that the famous dress was "as good as in the bag".

HER AGENT, a good looking young fellow, realized that the "siege" of Hartnell's was unlikely to succeed, and tried another approach. He knew that Hartnell visited Buckingham Palace regularly for the fittings, and he managed to strike up an acquaintance of a young girl who worked at the Palace. After a whirlwind courtship lasting four days, he proposed to the girl, bought her a diamond engagement ring, and was accepted. However the enterprising gentleman's efforts were discovered and after a word of "friendly advice" from a Scotland Yard inspector he took the first available boat back home to the U.S.

During the "Battle of the Wedding Dress", the French were represented by Jean Bethuis who is considered the most ingenious of all "fashion agents". But Bethuis' luck was no better than that of his rivals. Like the others he saw the famous dress for the first time on the eve of the wedding, when Hartnell displayed it officially—too late for anyone to profit from the information.

BETHUIS has been involved in many famous fashion scandals. The French, with their 350,000 workers employed in the fashion trade, take a very serious view of fashion espionage. It was small, dapper Jean Bethuis who outwitted seven house detectives with the result that a "New Look" model was on the market in New York two days before it was first offered in Paris. Bethuis himself likes to tell the story about the young daughter of a French ex-Minister.

The girl fell in love with a handsome Latin-American diplomat, but was ousted from his affections by a rich divorcée. The jilted girl paid Bethuis 25,000 francs to obtain a copy of the gown which her rival planned to wear at a gala evening at the Paris Opera. She then placed ten mannequins, girls of outstanding beauty, in two neighboring boxes, all dressed in exact replicas of the creation.

HUNDREDS OF OPERA GLASSES were focussed upon this extraordinary sight. The victim was nonplussed by the laughter and gestures, until a friend told her what had happened. She then left the box in a rage. All Paris laughed—but it did not deter the South American Romeo from marrying the divorcée not more than a fortnight later.

Fashion spies were luckier with the wedding of the Duchess of Windsor. A Seventh Avenue firm made a handsome profit by getting copies of the Duchess' travelling outfit into shops across the United States on the day of the Windsors' wedding. Copies sold at $110 each.

No one has managed to beat the deadline on the Royal designs, but if they don't succeed in the future it won't be for lack of trying.

■ Turkey is going to get some good Canadian advice on health. MRS. MARION PANNINGTON with a BC background and a Halifax present has been appointed Adviser to the Turkish Government through the World Health Organization. A grad of University of BC, Mrs. Pannington has been Assistant Director of the School of Nursing at Dalhousie University since 1949. She served in the army overseas during World War II and later with UNRRA.

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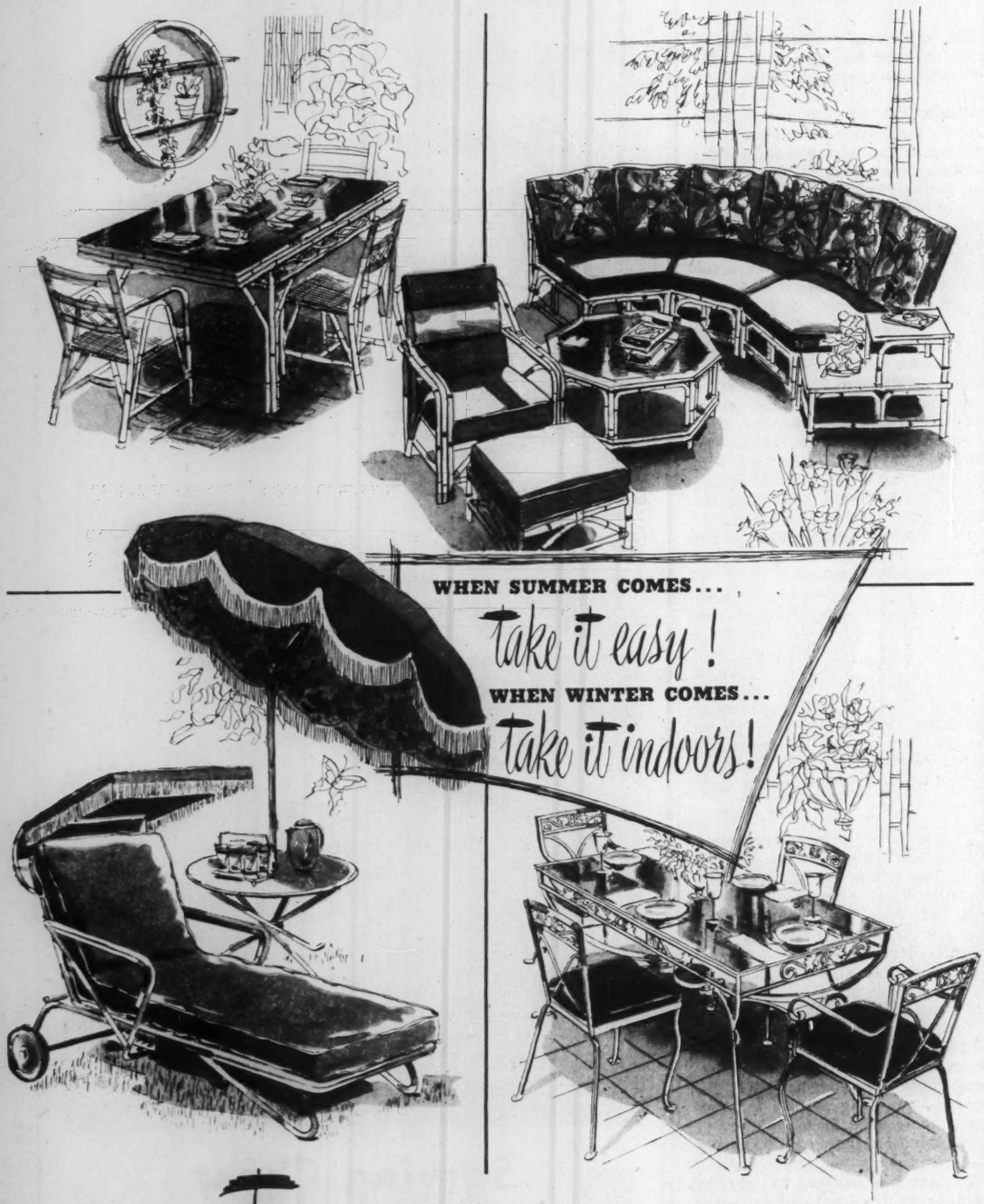

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CONCERNING FOOD

JELLY TO YOU

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

IF YOUR DOCTOR orders you to take unflavored gelatine for brittle, fragile fingernails, be not surprised. The use of plain gelatine is encouraged in many special diets — low sodium, reducing diabetic, peptic ulcer and others, to maintain protein intake. Some patients with problem fingernails take an envelope of gelatine a day for three months (takes 90 days to grow a new nail) dissolved in a glass of fruit juice. Clinical observations in a New York hospital report 10 out of 12 patients' nails grew and assumed a normal appearance at end of the test period.

AND NOW scientists have proven that the diets of primitive peoples in underdeveloped areas are adequate for the people living there. It is not necessary for us to bemoan the lack of milk or animal proteins in certain districts. Nutritional analyses have shown that the native is better fed than average income families in New York or Boston. Work with a tribe of Mexican Indians, the Otomis, by Dr. R. S. Harris of the Department of Food Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, illustrated this point clearly.

The native relishes a fried ant, some spinach-like vegetable, plenty of corn and beans and the local fermented liquor. He can either raise these products, or knows where to find them, and they're within his slender budget. The fly in this utopian state is monotony or humdrum hunger. More than money or powdered milk these people need technicians to assist in developing their own brand of foods.

Nutritionally, chili, a staple dish of Latin Americans, is an excellent source of Vitamin A while the incomplete proteins in corn and beans used in tortillas complement each other. To quote Dr. Harris, "There is no indispensable food and no one food pattern which will best nourish mankind."

■ Hot onion bread is a fine soft bread to use in "mopping up" operations with wonderful sauces and gravies. To make the bread cut the crusts from an unsliced loaf of bread. Brush sides with melted butter or margarine and cover top with very thinly sliced rounds of onion. Brush top *very liberally* with melted butter or margarine and place on cookie sheet under broiler (not too near) and toast the top until it is quite brown. Wrap loaf securely in paper or aluminum foil and let it stand in 200°F oven 10 or 15 minutes until ready to serve. Cut into thick slices to serve.

■ Not new, of course, but zesty is frankfurter sandwich filling. Put through the meat grinder enough dill pickles to make ¼ cup and follow this with ½ pound frankfurters. Combine pickles and "franks" with enough mayonnaise to moisten and mix well. Fine this time of year to serve on a sandwich-salad plate for luncheon on the patio.

LIGHTER SIDE

ON BUYING 29,000 TEAPOTS

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MISS A. and I had been spending Opportunity Day in the big store. And now after a morning of opportunities debated, missed, snatched and rejected we settled down to lunch in the Coffee Shop.

"All I need now is a teapot," Miss A. said. "Did I tell you I broke my teapot Saturday? I've had to make tea in an aluminum sauce-pan ever since. It tastes terrible."

"Speaking of teapots," I said, "did you read the debate in the House of Commons about the 29,000 2-quart teapots ordered by the Department of Defence?"

Miss A. stared. "29,000 2-quart teapots! Why that's 58,000 quarts, over half a million cups of tea!"

"Mind you," she went on quickly, "I don't begrudge any thing to the Army. If it would be any comfort to our brave boys to have 29,000 teapots, I say let them have them. But if they're going to have tea-parties on that scale surely it would be more sensible just to make the tea in old-fashioned wash boilers." She sipped her own tea and made a face, "Tea-bags!" she said. In a moment she went on, "What are they supposed to do with these 29,000 teapots? Carry them into battle?"

I said if they were metal teapots the troops could probably use them as weapons of psychological terror.

"How?" Miss A. asked.

"By banging on them," I said. "The Department of Defence ordered 63,000 service forks too, and nobody could figure out a use for them. However they later reduced the order from 53,000 to 14,500 which makes exactly one serving fork for every two teapots. What they seem to need in Ottawa is a Coordinator of Household Supplies."

WE CONSIDERED for a moment the vagaries of Ottawa. "The only other possible use I can think of for all those teapots would be to grow daffodil bulbs in them," I said.

Miss A., prodding the tea-bag in her teapot, said that the kind of tea they make in public restaurants they might as well use bulbs. "Electric-light bulbs," she added, "You'd get just about the same amount of warmth and flavor."

"On the other hand," I went on, "the Communists will almost certainly point out presently that the teapots are being used to brew cholera germs. Almost any time now one of our fellow travellers will come back from a sponsored tour and tell us that he had the whole story from a reliable North Korean, who witnessed every detail of the hellish ceremony. The Chiefs of Staff assisted and General Ridgway poured—"

"You shouldn't even *say* such things," Miss A. Said.

"It's much better to say them first," I pointed out, "before the Comrades get round to thinking them up themselves."

The Government should take a hand at once, Miss A. declared. It should explain just why it bought the teapots and what it meant to do with them.

"I doubt very much if it knows," I said. "All the Government does, I imagine, is hand a roll to the Purchasing Committee and tell it to go ahead. Naturally the Purchasing Committee enjoys purchasing, especially at first while the roll is big. It probably feels like a bride with the housekeeping money on the first of the month. You know the way *they* are: I'll take this, I'll take that, I guess I could do with 14,500 service forks, and oh look at those wonderful teapots, I'll take 29,000 of those!"

MISS A. looked grim. "Purchasing Committees should be absolutely controlled," she said.

I shook my head. "You can't control Purchasing Committees. Purchasing is their function."

"Yes, with the money supplied by the taxpayer," Miss A. said bitterly.

"Supplying money is the taxpayers' function," I said.

This is, of course, government's simple and final equation, utterly irreducible. Miss A. stared at me gloomily a moment, then got up.

"Well, I suppose I might as well go and buy my own teapot," she said.

We went down to the basement, where there was a sale of teapots. she selected a brown glazed teapot, two-pint size, with a picture of roses on the side. It was rather unattractive. However, it cost only 79 cents, a real bargain.

"While I'm at it, I might just as well take two," she said, "just in case of accident."

"Why not three or four?" I said.

Miss A. considered, frowning. Then she said she supposed she might as well lay in a supply. "They're handy for watering the window-box," she said, "and in the mosquito season they're very useful for mixing eucalyptus." She was suddenly cheerful once more, her spirits quite restored by her bargain. "The happiest individuals," she said, "like the happiest nations, are the ones with a reliable supply of teapots."

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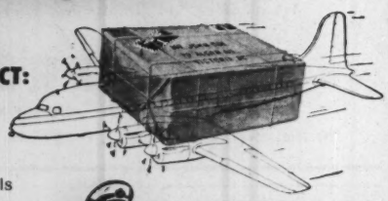

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LUXURY CLUB

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

business for more than 30 years.

One thing that is not being changed is the favorite dish of the members . . . the one they brag most about to their friends from out-of-town. It's juicy, prime ribs of choice western beef, served sizzling hot.

Chef Beach has a way of his own with beef. He lets it age for about four weeks in the freezing locker at the meat plant before having it delivered to the Club. "This tenderizes it," he claims. Then he pops it in the oven at 300 degrees F., with absolutely no liquid whatsoever.

Allowing 15 minutes per pound for cooking, it comes from the oven slightly rare . . . done to the taste of most of the club members. Then the essence from the cooked meat is poured over the toasty brown ribs and they're rushed to the table.

ALTHOUGH PRIME RIBS and sizzling steaks are favorites, lobster, snails, frogs' legs, fresh shrimps and scallops and many other seafood delicacies are often brought in by plane from the West coast to tickle the palates of members and their envious guests from out-of-town.

Then, too, in season, the table d'hote offers big game such as buffalo, caribou, reindeer, moose and venison. And often members will bring in small game they have bagged while on a hunting trip.

The chef and his staff of 15 are kept on the go from 6 a.m. till late in the evening when dancing is the favorite pastime.

Ducks are plentiful in Alberta so the chef receives more of these than he does other small game. When they've been plucked, singed and cleaned, he soaks them in buttermilk for two days.

"The buttermilk treatment tenderizes the bird and takes away some of that strong, gamy taste," declares the chief cook. "Then I roast it in a covered dish . . . always a covered dish for duck. The steam gives added moisture. I put a strip of bacon on top of the bird, add celery, carrots and a dash of garlic crushed with salt. That way you don't taste the garlic, but it perks up the flavor.

"When it's all cooked, I baste it with sherry, make a sauce from the residue in the roasting pan, and serve it with wild rice as a side dish."

David Beach likes to serve wild rice with all his game dishes. He has a way of cooking it in milk, then adding braized diced bacon and mushrooms, a dash of salt, pepper and paprika. It ends up as a tongue-tickling complement to the roast duck.

■ Recently appointed to the Board of Trustees of the National Art Gallery was MRS. H. A. DYDE of Edmonton, the first woman to be so honored. Mrs. Dyde has been collecting Canadian paintings for the past 15 years, now owns nearly 80, including a dozen landscapes by A. Y. Jackson.

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